THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

ROCHEFORT.

The Irreconcilable and His Career—"Le Figaro," "La Lanterne," "La Marseillaise"—A Red Republican Demagogue.

Henri Rochefort, who has been the direct cause of the recent tumult in Paris, is still a young man, and began life as a theatrical critic, from which position he drifted into that of a writer for the *Charivari*, or Paris *Punch*, a weekly periodical which is as funny as it dare be without incurring the risk of suppression. He next became the *chroniqueur* or chronicler of the *Figaro*, and for some time was the life and soul of this popular sheet. No part of a French newspaper is more characteristic and attractive than the *chronique* or record of passing events, into which everything conceivable is crowded, from the most important affairs of state to the most insignificant events of local occurrence. The French journalist does not, even in his most dignified editorial, restrain himself as much as his colaborer in other parts of the world, and in the *chronique* especially he gives full scope to his versatility and vivacity, rambling over the whole scope of passing events, and discoursing as readily upon the removal of an old chateau as upon the overthrow of a throne. A brilliant chronicler, therefore, at once commands the attention of the people, and it is in this capacity that many of the most successful journalists of Paris have commenced their career.

In the *chronique* of the *Figaro*, therefore, it was that Rochefort gradually established himself as one of the keenest masters of satire in the French capital. On every possible point he brought to bear a vindictive and unscrupulous antagonism to the existing order of things, ridiculing the Emperor, ridiculing the Empress, ridiculing the Prince Imperial, and habitually holding up to the scorn and derision of the people the Napoleonic dynasty and all its accompaniments, motives, and movements. This weekly onslaught at last became so galling that M. Villemessant, the proprietor of the *Figaro*, received notice that he must give up either his paper or his favorite contributor, and M. Villemessant elected the latter alternative. The *Figaro* might be dull without Rochefort; but Rochefort without the *Figaro* would certainly be useless.

So M. Villemessant parted with Rochefort, and the latter, thrown upon his wits again, conceived the idea of publishing a journal of his own, in the conduct of which he would be free from the trammels of antagonistic personal interests. His first application to the Government for permission to start a journal was, as a matter of course, refused, and it was not until there was a change in the law regulating the press that he was able to make a beginning. In the early part of January, 1868, the Government had submitted to the Corps Legislatif the draft of a new press law. The first section of the law declared that thenceforth the French press should be free, but its subsequent provisions contained so many oppressive restrictions that the liberal and independent journals declared the existing order of things preferable, and called upon the representatives of their party in the Corps Legislatif to reject the measure *in toto*. The discretionary power of the Minister of the Interior and the prefects of the departments over the political press was put an end to, the system of authorization for those who wished to start new journals was abolished, and the burdensome stamp-tax was slightly lessened; but there was no reduction in the amount of caution-money required, the fines for violations which the correctional tribunals were authorized and required to impose upon editors, publishers, and printers were fixed at such unheard-of rates, and inflicted for the most trivial offenses, and, in short, so many new and odious features were added to the existing regime, that Emile de Girardin, the editor of *La Liberte*, pronounced the new law a "hateful trap." But because of its few liberal provisions, and especially the clause which permitted the establishment of political journals without previous authorization, the ultra-imperial members of the Corps Legislatif manifested a great deal of opposition to the measure, and its defeat at one time seemed imminent. The liberal journals, however, reconsidered their first position, and advocated the passage of the law, which was finally effected after a stormy debate and not until several still more oppressive features were added. On the 11th of May, 1868, the new law, having passed the Senate as well as the Corps Legislatif, was promulgated, and in a circular issued a few days afterwards, M. Pinard, the Minister of the Interior, announced that "henceforth the press will only have as its judges the judges of every citizen. It will no longer be under tutelage."

As soon as the new law was promulgated, a swarm of new papers sprung up all over France. By the 1st of July, 1868, sixty-four new journals, nearly all weeklies, had been established in the departments, while to the press of Paris alone were added seven new dailies and twenty-three new weeklies. The new journals responded to the demands of the people, and a more defiant tone was manifested by them than had been heard for years past. The people, on their part, eagerly encouraged the new ventures, and some of them in a very short time attained an almost incredible circulation.

Among the new weeklies established in Paris was one by Rochefort, with the title of *La Lanterne*. It was published in pamphlet form, and consisted entirely of short paragraphs, into which the writer threw all the bitterness of his heart as well as all the brilliancy of his style. He pounced eagerly upon the "dark spots" of the second empire, raking Paris over and over to gather up all the scandals affecting the imperial family, as well as making the most sarcastic use of the failures and oppressions of the Government that the perverted ingenuity of reckless red republicanism could devise. *La Lanterne* became a receptacle of nastiness, as well as a fountain of sarcasm, and discontented Paris fairly gloated over the delicate and delicious morsels which were served up in its columns. The aggregate circulation of the first nine issues reached 1,155,000 copies, and the subscription list was being rapidly swelled when the heavy sentences imposed by the Sixth Chamber of the Correctional Tribunal of Paris upon Rochefort made it necessary for him to conduct its publication and distribution secretly for a time, and finally left him no alternative but flight.

Rochefort repaired to Brussels, where he was received with some show of enthusiasm, and continued for months thereafter to issue *La Lanterne* from that point and Aix-la-Chapelle alternately. It was now necessary for him to resort to the most ingenious devices to smuggle across the frontier the hundred thousand copies which for a long time failed to meet the demand. But he was equal to the emergency, and *La Lanterne*, printed on thin tissue paper and concealed in all inconceivable fashions, was sent through the lines of watchful emissaries and still scattered broadcast over Paris. Meanwhile, the elections of May, 1869, transpired, and, while the popular vote showed a decided majority to be still willing to submit to the empire, there was manifested such a decided reaction that the Emperor became alarmed, and the liberal policy which eventually culminated in the elevation of Ollivier to power was inaugurated by the promulgation of the *Senatus Consultum*. In this serious struggle between the empire and its antagonists of various grades the light of *La Lanterne* gradually faded until it was almost extinguished. Rochefort continued to fulminate his diatribes against imperialism through its columns, but he was too far removed from the scene of the strife to maintain his hold upon the people, and Paris at last acknowledged that it had enjoyed a surfeit of his bitterness.

Being given to understand that he was included in the amnesty which was extended in 1869 to the greater number of political offenders, Rochefort announced himself as a candidate for the Corps Legislatif at the supplementary elections of November, and started for Paris. As soon as he had crossed the border, he was arrested by the police; but the Emperor interposed in person and ordered his release. On the 7th of November, 1869, he entered Paris, not as much of a martyr as he had hoped to be. Crowds of the bourgeoisie followed him through the streets, but Rochefort free to come and go at will and without the ban of the empire upon him, was not the Rochefort that could command such a demonstration as the day of Victor Noir's funeral or the barricades of Belleville. He retained, however, sufficient favor with the masses to secure a seat in the Corps Legislatif from the First Circumscription of Paris, in which the vote stood, on November 28, for Rochefort, 17,978; for M. Carnot, 13,474; and for M. Terme, the regular government candidate, only 2704. At the election held in May previously, M. Gambetta had received 21,734 votes, four thousand more than were required to ensure his election, but he preferred to represent a country district in which he had also been elected.

At the opening of the session on November 29 Rochefort was not present to respond to the hisses which greeted his name when it was called, but he soon after assumed his seat and took the oath of allegiance to the empire, with the mental reservation of the right to violate it as soon as the opportunity should be presented. The failure of the proposed demonstration of October 26 against the unwarranted postponement by the Government of the opening of the session had thinned out the ranks of the irreconcilables, until Raspail was left alone on the extreme left, and Rochefort embraced him and was embraced in return. The two stood practically alone, and apparently powerless for the time. When Rochefort arose to assail the Empire in the chamber he was rewarded with the cheap martyrdom of derision alone. Ollivier was called to the head of the ministry, the so-called constitutional regime was inaugurated, the new government commanded the confidence and support of the entire imperial faction and the greater portion of the opposition, and France was on the point of forgetting that Rochefort had removed his base of operations from Brussels to Paris.

This was fortunate for France, but it was far from gratifying to the artful demagogue whose career we are sketching. As soon as he had returned to the capital, he had projected a new journal, which it had been his intention to bring out early in December. The first number, however, did not make its appearance until the new year; but when it was once upon the street, it was almost as eagerly sought after as had been *La Lanterne* before it. It bore the title of *La Marseillaise*, and in this title alone presented an irresistible claim to popularity. In its columns, Rochefort, aided by Victor Noir and a staff of brilliant writers, continued to assail the empire and all its surroundings with his old-time bitterness and vivacity, and once more he became the talk of the town. But he failed to create any unusual sensation until about the 7th of January, when an article appeared reflecting severely upon Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, a cousin of the Emperor, in which occurred such choice passages as the following:—

> "There are singular people in the Bonaparte family whose ambition cannot be satisfied, and who, seeing themselves positively thrown into the shade, grow spiteful at never attaining power. * * * Let us place in this category Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, who permits himself to write newspaper articles in his leisure hours. * * * As may be seen, the Prince does not write with a light hand. Scratch a Bonaparte, and you see a wild beast appear. * * * Let the future republic beware of all who bear the name of Bonaparte, or anything that borders on princes, kings or emperors!"

Prince Pierre thought fit to take offense at this article, and sent to Rochefort a note closing with these words:—"I reside at No. 59 Rue d'Anteuil, and I promise you that if you present yourself you will not be told that I am out." On the afternoon of January 10, two of Rochefort's assistants presented themselves at the Prince's residence, to act as seconds in a contemplated duel between the Prince and Pascal Grousset, another member of the staff of *La Marseillaise*, who had ventured to relieve his superior of the quarrel with the Emperor's cousin. The latter was not satisfied with this arrangement, and during the altercation which ensued, Victor Noir, one of the messengers, was shot by the Prince and died as soon as he was fairly out of the house. The subsequent events in this tragedy are of too recent occurrence to need recounting here. A hundred thousand people attended the funeral of Victor Noir, which was held on the 12th of January, Rochefort being present and exerting himself to the utmost to prevent a premature disturbance. When the ceremonies of the day were over, he rode down the Champs Elysees, accompanied by Raspail and followed by a great crowd chanting the "Marseillaise," until a regiment of troops barred his way and he was obliged to proceed to the chamber of the Corps Legislatif alone.

La Marseillaise of the day following the killing of Victor Noir contained an inflammatory article signed by Rochefort, and commencing with the words, "I have had the weakness to believe that a Bonaparte could be other than an assassin," and the demand for it was so great that it is said 400,000 copies of it were sold. On the same day, January 11, a communication from the Procureur Imperiale was laid before the Chamber, demanding the arraignment of Rochefort for outrages against the Emperor and exciting disorder and violence. The demand was referred to a committee, January 17 being fixed for the discussion upon their report. On that day the Government was urged, on the part of the Left Centre, to abandon the prosecution, this party expressing its entire confidence in the strength of the ministry. But the suggestion was unheeded, Rochefort himself provoking the martyrdom which he courted by making a violent speech in which he declared that the ministry were determined to get rid of him as a Deputy, being unable to destroy him in any other way. While the debate was progressing, the hall of the Corps Legislatif was surrounded by immense crowds of people who were held at bay by the police. When the vote was taken, it resulted in 226 in favor of prosecution to 34 against, and the hero of the hour emerged from the hall to become the recipient of another grand popular demonstration.

The trial before the Correctional Tribunal was proceeded with at once, closing on January 22, and resulting in the sentence of Rochefort to pay a fine of 3000 francs and undergo an imprisonment of six months, but without any deprivation of his rights, either as a citizen or deputy. The result was a disappointment: the punishment was so slight in comparison with what had been anticipated, that Rochefort was again robbed of a share of the martyrdom which he so eagerly coveted. But he refused to appeal to a higher tribunal, and resolved to make the most of his opportunity. Full two weeks were suffered to elapse before any attempt was made to carry the sentence into effect, but at last a notice was served upon Rochefort to consider himself a prisoner, in obedience to the sentence of the court. On February 7, *La Marseillaise* contained an article, over his own signature, in which he declared his purpose not to surrender without a show of force on the part of the Government. On the same day the attention of the Ministry was called to the case in the Corps Legislatif, and M. Cremieux made a strong appeal against the arrest of Rochefort, as a wrong to his constituents. But M. Ollivier was firm, and after an exciting discussion his position was sustained by a vote of 199 to 45, which presented something of a contrast to the vote of 226 against 34, by which the arraignment of Rochefort had been ordered on the 17th of January.

It was expected that the great irreconcilable would be arrested on leaving the Chamber that day, but he was not molested until he was about entering a political meeting in the Rue de Flandre, running from Belleville to La Villette. Then came the grandest epoch of his career. While he was being hurried off to prison, his partisans assembled, and during the whole night held possession of the northeastern quarter of the city. Barricades, which it was thought the servile ingenuity of Baron Haussmann had rendered impossible, were erected in several streets, and the attempt of the police to carry the principal one was repulsed by the people, one of the policemen being killed outright in the assault, while the commissary who had charge of the detachment entrusted with the duty of arresting Rochefort was seriously injured. The empire, however, held such a strong vantage ground that by the close of the next day the excitement had subsided, and a counter-revolution rendered impossible, for the present at least. And now Rochefort, the prince of the irreconcilables, reposes in his cell and awaits the expiration of his six months' term of imprisonment to give Paris another sensation.

ST. DENIS AND VINCENNES.

The Scene of Disturbance in Paris—Revolutionary Coincidences.

Belleville is a northeastern section of Paris, and adjoins the famous Quartier du Temple. The Boulevard de Belleville, part of the Boulevard of the Exterieur, passes through it. The streets in Belleville are narrow and winding, having remained untouched during the demolitions effected under the directions of Baron Haussmann. It stands on a rising ground, and seems the only place left of old Paris in which a popular rising could be effected with success against a strong military force. M. Rochefort represents this district in the Corps Legislatif, and received at the late election about 20,000 votes. The population are principally workingmen and their families. These men are all intense Republicans, and cherish the revolutionary principles which all the associations of the district inspire. Although common report assigns sinister motives to Napoleon III for leaving this section of Paris unaltered, he has not failed to take precautions against a popular insurrection. Close by stands the Caserne Prince Eugene, capable of accommodating 3000 soldiers, and so situated as to command Belleville and cause considerable destruction by its guns.

This movement derives importance from the coincidence it has with that of '48 in many features. On the morning of the memorable 23d of February in that year the streets were full of people, many of whom were armed, and all in the highest state of excitement. As seems to be likely at present, there were conflicts between the Municipal Guard and the people between Rue St. Antoine and Rue Montmartre, and between Rue St. Martin and Rue Vielle du Temple. At sundown the fighting appeared to be generally suspended, and the people seemed as if waiting to see what would result from the new Ministerial changes. Towards evening, however, an immense crowd, unarmed and preceded by torches, came down the Boulevard and stopped before Guizot's residence, where they rent the air with defiant cries. An accidental shot from this house broke the leg of an officer's horse. The officer in command, thinking his troops were attacked, without a moment's consideration gave the order to fire, and a detachment of the 14th line, dropping their muskets to their hip, with the muzzles touching the dense mass of unwarned people before them, fired, and 52 persons fell dead and wounded. A cry of horror and astonishment burst from the crowd—"They assassinate us! they assassinate us! To arms! to arms!" sounded on every side. This proved one of those critical moments which determined the result of French revolutionary conflicts. There was no longer any thought of reconciliation; all night the people toiled at the barricades, and at sunrise the next morning scarcely a street was passable to cavalry or artillery. On the 24th there was desperate fighting at the Chateau d'Eau, and it was evident that the insurgents intended to attack the Tuileries. The National Guard, however, soon fraternized with the people; the King and the royal family hastened from Paris, and the provisional government was proclaimed, which included Arago, Ledru Rollin, Cremieux—names which now loom up in the latest protest which historic Paris has given against usurpation and imperialism.

St. Denis, where revolutionary movements are reported, is about six miles north of Paris. It is probable that the secret organization which guides the present movement may have ordered a rising at this point simultaneously with that in Paris, in order to divert the attention of the authorities. A railroad connects St. Denis with Paris. During the first revolution, by a decree of the Convention, the royal tombs in the Abby Church of St. Denis were rifled of their contents, and the remains of kings and queens were thrown into two large ditches opposite the northern porch.

Vincennes is about one and a half miles east of Paris. It contains powder magazines and cavalry barracks.

1848.

How the Blouses Fought in That Year.

In the revolution of 1848, La Villette saw its working men gathering by small but steadfast companies, and waiting for the work to commence; they marched down, grazing the walls of the streets which lead from it and the Canal de l'Ourcq. Some of these workmen, better clothed than the others—in cloth vests, or in surtouts with long skirts—marched before them, speaking in low tones, and giving words of command. These were the chiefs of the sections of the Rights of Man, or the Families—a sort of democratic freemasonry, instituted after 1830, by some active republicans. Crowds of students and laborers thronged the streets on the evening of the 23d of February, and, going to the offices of different newspapers, were harangued by the editors. They were fired upon by the soldiers, and thus the first blood in the revolution of '48 was shed. The people placed the dead in tumbrels—their arms hanging outside the carts, their wounds uncovered, and their blood pouring over the wheels—and dragged them by torch light to the office of the *National*, a trophy of approaching vengeance, brought to the cradle of the republic. The bells transmitted from church to church, and onwards to the Tuileries, their pulsations, precursors of the insurrection of the morrow.

At this crisis the King sent for M. Thiers to consult with him in regard to the formation of a ministry which should appease the people. M. Thiers insisted on the admission to it of M. Odillon Barrot, leader of the oldest and widest opposition. The King consented. A proclamation to the people was drafted, sent to the police, and posted up before morning; but it was too late. In the heart of the old city people were tearing up sidewalks around the Carre Saint Martin, and building barricades. When morning came the people saw the proclamation; it was not signed—it was a snare. The new ministry needed time, but the people would not wait.

At 10 o'clock in the morning the troops assembled at the two flanks of the Louvre; the King saw there was no hope; the troops were cold, half fraternizing with the people. He abdicated in favor of his grandson, the Count of Paris, in the midst of a defeat; but even then the people said, "Too late! too late!" While the Chamber was discussing the proposed regency of the Queen during the minority of the Count de Paris, and Lamartine trying "to stay the plague both ways," a loud noise was heard in one of the tribunes, and a body of men armed with muskets entered the chamber, forced their way to the front seats, and pointed their weapons at the Deputies and the royal party. It was evident that compromise was out of the question; a provisional government, including Lamartine, was formed, the Chamber of Peers was forbidden to meet, the Chamber of Deputies dissolved, and Louis Philippe ran away from the exasperated people in a one-horse brougham. The people, remembering how they had been treated in 1830, were suspicious of all public men, and jealous of authority. In one day they assembled five times in front of the Hotel de Ville, and insisted that the provisional government should report its proceedings to them every fifteen minutes. It took all the eloquence even of Lamartine, whom they loved, to keep them within bounds. For a time the people were quiet, but the National Assembly, knowing that designing men were exciting them, and more trouble was in store, commissioned General Cavaignac to concentrate troops at Paris, and when June had arrived a garrison of 45,000 men was stationed in and about the capital.

But the outrages of anarchy were multiplied in Paris, and were resisted by the Government only by persuasion, vigilance, police regulations, and the National Guard. The repressive laws of the old monarchy had been broken down, and the new laws of the republic had not been enacted. The clubs, public gatherings, and the press were dangerous weapons for the masses and against the republic. Only the army could sustain the Government, which had become odious to the population because it endeavored to obviate the danger of riots by distributing the workmen over the departments. At 10 o'clock in the evening of the 22d of June an armed mob assembled at the Luxembourg, intending to fight. General Cavaignac took command of the troops and the National Guard, and the night was passed in preparation for attack and defense. At 7 o'clock next morning ten thousand rioters or revolutionists were forming upon the Place de Pantheon, intending to attack the Luxembourg. Some battalions of the Eleventh Legion attacked them, and they dispersed through the quarters on the banks of the Seine and over the Boulevards, crying, "To arms! to arms!" From every side they were joined by others, headed by agents of sedition and the clubs; the National Guard might then have crushed them, and saved the blood that afterwards flooded the streets of Paris; but the National Guard was slow in responding to the call of the Government. While General Cavaignac was concentrating his troops, the combat was raging on the Boulevards. Two detachments of the volunteers assaulted the barricades, and fell at the first fire of the insurgents. Throughout the city the terrible battle raged. The gallant Duvivier, Damesne, and Lamoriciere were everywhere encouraging the troops, and by 4 o'clock in the afternoon all the left bank of the Seine was cleared of the insurgents, and the populace rising in the Quartier de Pantheon was overawed. Lamoriciere, although surrounded by 200,000 men, succeeded in giving courage to the troops, and the dismayed and faltering National Guard; detachments of the National Guard of the Baulieue began to arrive, and the Government felt sure of victory. General Cavaignac, surrounded by his staff, Duclerc, Lamartine, and Pierre Bonaparte—lately the murderer of Victor Noir—and followed by his troops, charged the rebels from the Chateau d'Eau, crying, "Vive la Republique!" Pierre Bonaparte's horse was shot under him. The cannon sent by General Cavaignac demolished the last fortification of the insurgents at this point, and four hundred corpses lay strewn along the faubourg. On every hand the rioters were beaten and baffled, and the Assembly gave all civil power into the hands of General Cavaignac.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R		Western Union Tele	35½
Con. Stock Scrip...	98½	Toledo & Wabash R.	47½
do. scrip......	96½	Mil. & St. Paul R com	73½
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .	24⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R pref..	87½
Ph. and Rea. R......	97⅝	Adams Express......	64½
Mich. South. & Ni.R.	87⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co....	19½
Cle. and Pitt. R......	98	United States........	49½
Chi. and N. W. com..	73½	Tennessee 6s, new.	49⅝
Chi. and N. W. pref..	89½	Pacific Mail Steam...	41⅝
Chi. and R. I. R......	118⅝	Gold............	.120½
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	90½	Market strong.	

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.— The Flour market is steady, but there is not much activity. The demand for shipment has subsided, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $4·25 @4·50 for superfine; $4·62½@4·75 for extras; $5@5·75; for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $5@5·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $5·25@6·25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do.; and $6·50@7·50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4·87½ per barrel.

There is no change to notice in the Wheat market, the demand being limited to the wants of the local millers. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western red at $1·22@1·25. Rye may be quoted at 93c. Corn—The offerings of prime new yellow are light, and this is the only description for which there is much inquiry. Sales of 5000 bushels at 87@93c. Oats are unchanged; 2000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 54c. 1600 bushels Canada Barley sold at $1·20, and 1000 bushels four-rowed New York at $1·15.

Whisky is more active. 200 barrels iron-bound Western sold at 98@99c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..........FEBRUARY 9

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M........30 | 11 A. M........38 | 2 P. M........40

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, Mobile, Cope Bros.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—E. J. Duyderick, G. Holton, J. Titcomb, Mary Gibbons.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Griffin, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, was spoken 7th inst. lat. 39 10, long. 73 59, by a New York pilot book.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Emigration Movements—A Citizens' Independent Expedition Against the Indians—West Virginia Legislature—To-day's Cable Quotations.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

The St. Louis Libel Case.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The motion for a new trial in the libel case of Eliza Buckley against the *Republican*, which had been decided against the defendants, was overruled yesterday. The *Republican* proprietors took an appeal, and will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Kansas Emigration.

About two hundred Germans, the first instalment of a colony of one thousand who are going to Kansas, are expected to arrive here this morning.

The St. Louis Bridge.

A telegraphic connection was made yesterday with the chamber under the east pier of the new bridge, sixty-eight feet below the surface of the river, which insures greater safety to the workmen, and increases the facilities of the work. Fifty-four feet of earth have been penetrated, leaving but twenty-six feet to the bed of the work. The pier sinks about one foot per day. The work on the western pier is also progressing satisfactorily.

Attempted Murder and Suicide.

ATCHISON, Kansas, Feb. 9.—Francis Burtleman shot his wife yesterday, inflicting dangerous wounds, and then blew out his own brains. He is believed to have been laboring under mental derangement.

FROM THE SOUTH.

West Virginia Legislature.

WHEELING, W. Va., Feb. 9.—Mr. Wells' registry bill passed the House yesterday. By it the people are to elect boards of registration next fall, and it requires the Governor in the meantime to give the Democrats one member on each board.

Mr. Flick's amendment, proposing universal suffrage, passed on second reading yesterday in the House. The test oaths for lawyers and teachers were finally repealed yesterday.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Expedition Against the Indians.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, Feb. 9.—A Fort Stanton correspondent reports that on the 27th ult. the citizens organized an independent expedition of 60 men to go in pursuit of the Meackalena Apaches, under the command of Captain Buck.

Dr. Spencer, Surveyor-General of the Territory, is dangerously ill.

FROM NEW YORK.

Detention of Railroad Trains.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A train on the Morris and Essex Railroad ran off the track in the Bergen tunnel to-day, and all the incoming trains are delayed in consequence.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Stocks strong. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 120½. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 114⅞; do. 1864, do., 114½; do. 1865, do., 114⅝; do. do., new, 113¾; do. 1867, 113⅞; do. 1868, 113⅞; 10-40s, 112¼; Virginia 6s, new, 68½; Missouri 6s, 89½; Canton Company, 58⅝; Cumberland preferred, 33½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 98⅛; Erie, 24¾; Reading, 97⅝; Adams Express, 63¾; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 87⅝; Illinois Central, 142½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 97⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 119⅛; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 190½; Western Union Telegraph, 35⅝.

[NOTE BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

The Telegraph Lines.

The slight damage to the Western Union Telegraph lines by the storm of yesterday was not sufficient to prevent the transmission of all the business offering, as was evidenced by the vast amount of important news furnished THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday, and in the morning papers supplied by the New York Associated Press. The Western Union have this morning fourteen wires in excellent working condition between this city and New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1870.

The market opened to-day a little more active, though the condition still favors borrowers. The complaint is quite general about the difficulty of placing capital at paying interest not, only at the banks but among money dealers generally.

Many lenders find it necessary to advance on real estate rather than keep their funds idle. For a long time this species of investment has become very unpopular, for various reasons, but money is beginning once more to find its way into these once popular channels, which would not be the case were the supply and demand more evenly balanced.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 Sch N 6s, 82... 58½	100 sh Read R..b30. 48⅜
$1000 Pa 1st mt..... 98	100 do.....s60. 48⅜
$4500 City 6s, N..ls.100⅝	40 do...s5wn. 48⅜
$3400 do......b3.100⅝	100 do.....s60. 48⅜
$1000 Alle Co 5s.... 76½	100 do......... 48⅜
$1000 Pa 6s W L Cp.100¾	100 do.....b30.48·69
$1000 C & A m 6s, '89	200 do......... 48⅜
s5wn.... 93	100 do..s5&in. 48⅜
$2000 do......ls. 93	100 do..rg&in. 48⅜
$1000 do........ 93½	100 do......... 48⅜
$5000 Phil & E 7s.... 88	100 do.....b10. 48⅜
$1000 do........ 88¼	100 do......... 48⅜
$1000 do......s5. 88⅝	300 do..ls.b30.48·69
$5000 Read R 6s, '43. 89	900 do......ls. 48⅜
$3000 Leh Gold L.ls. 92¾	100 do.....b30.48·69
$850 Leh 6s, 84..... 84¼	100 do......c. 48⅜
100 sh Leh N St.... 33⅜	100 do.....b30.48·69
100 do....b60. 33½	700 do......ls.48·69
100 do.....s60. 33¼	100 do.....b30 48.69
9 sh Leh V R...... 54⅛	1300 do....ls.c. 48⅜
335 do......... 54¼	200 do......ls.48·69
7 sh Penna R...c. 56½	4 sh Cam & A R. 113¾
158 do......ls. 56½	15 do.........114
2 do......... 56¾	33 do..s5wn.ls.114¼
6 do......... 56½	1 do........114¼
100 sh Phil & E R... 28¾	16 do.........114¼
200 do....b60. 29	3 do........114¼
700 sh Ocean Oil....	14 do...s5wn.114¼
s60wn.... ¾	18 do.........114¼
100 sh Sch N Pf.b60 17	20 do...s5wn.114¼
100 do.....b60. 16¾	18 do.........114¼

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Pa 6s 1st se..104½	100 sh Ph & E..s60. 29
$1000 City 6s, New.100⅝	100 sh Read R..s10.48·69
$4000 do......ls.100⅝	100 do.....s10.48·69
7 sh Cam & Am.ls.114½	400 do.....s10.48·69
30 do.......ls.114½	100 do.....s5wn.48·69
23 sh Penna R..... 56⅝	200 do..rg&in.48·69
22 do......... 56½	100 do..s30wn. 48⅝
29 sh Mor Cl Pf.b8. 64	100 sh Cata Pf..b28. 35½
100 sh Sch Nav Pf..	100 do.....b60. 35½
60d.saf 30.. 17	100 do......... 35½
100 do.....s60. 16¾	100 do.....b60. 35⅝
100 do.....b60. 17	

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117½@118¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾@115¼; do., 1864, 114¼@114¾; do., 1865 114⅜@114⅞; do., July. 1865, 113½@113¾; do. do., 1867, 113¾@114⅛; do., 1868, 113⅞@114¼; 10-40s, 112@112⅜; Cur. 6s, 111⅞@112¼. Gold, 120⅛.

FOURTH EDITION

GENERAL NEWS.

The Queen's Speech—Newspaper Opinions—Movements of Prince Arthur—Murderer Arrested—The Health of John Bright—The Unconditional Admission of Mississippi.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Admission of Mississippi.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate Judiciary Committee has agreed to report a bill for the admission of Mississippi. They have rejected the bill passed by the House, and substituted one for unconditional admission.

Presidential Nominations.

The President to-day sent in the following nominations:—Jesse R. Grant, to be Postmaster at Covington, Kentucky; John H. Campbell, to be Postmaster at Lansingburg, New York; James W. Cromly, to be Postmaster at Columbus, Ohio.

CONGRESS.

Senate.

Continued from the Third Edition.

The Census bill was then taken up.

Mr. Anthony, on leave, made a statement in support of the bill previously introduced by him to reform the public printing, and abolishing the gratuitous distribution of books by the Government. He demonstrated that the cost of the Congressional printing proper had been of late years gradually diminished, while the departmental printing had been annually increased, the cost of the former last year amounting to $689,486, much of which was for documents supplied to the departments; while the departmental printing cost $646,095. He said the department officials paid little if any regard to the cost of the work they ordered, and that voluminous reports were prepared by them which were bound in morocco and richly gilded.

The whole system of printing documents for gratuitous distribution should be abandoned, as their contents were now furnished to the public free of expense to the Government by the newspapers. Small editions might hereafter be printed for the public use, but extra copies should be paid for by those who wanted them. He went on to show the immense cost and comparative slight utility of these documents, and the expensive abuse of their publication with that of the Government advertisements, in papers of small circulation. The bill he had introduced would save many hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, at a time when economy, always desirable, was pressed upon Congress by the highest considerations, and would relieve the Post Office of a great burden.

The bill of Mr. Anthony was then referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported with amendments, the House bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation in Congress. Also, with an amendment, a bill to change the judicial circuits.

The census bill was then proceeded with, and Mr. Patterson referred to the vast increase in the resources and population of the country, and argued that more comprehensive statistics were necessary than were provided for in the amendment of the Senate committee as a means of showing this increase.

FROM EUROPE.

Press Comments on Victoria's Speech.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The newspapers this morning comment variously on the Queen's speech and the debate thereon in Parliament yesterday. The *Times* thinks the weak point in the Ministry is the timid policy on the Irish question, though this is somewhat redeemed by the courage displayed in the matter of the Fenians and the promise to urge various legislation.

The *Daily News* (radical) only refers to the speech and the debate which followed to urge the ballot as a panacea for national grievances.

The *Standard* (conservative) considers the Government responsible for the violence in Ireland, yet it has failed to preserve life and property there.

Mr. Bright's Health.

John Bright has gone to the mountains of Scotland to recruit his health.

Cable Communication.

VALENCIA, Feb. 9.—The sudden interruption of telegraphic communication eastward day before yesterday is now explained. While the Government employes were repairing the general telegraph office at London on that day, in order to accommodate the great increase in telegraphic business occasioned by the change in the system, it was found necessary to cut all wires to the westward. Communication was soon restored, and the service is now excellent in all directions.

Paris Tranquil.

PARIS, Feb. 9—3·30 A. M.—The police and military authorities have the mob under control and the city is tranquil.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 9.—The steamship City of Antwerp, from New York, touched here yesterday.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 9—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92½ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for account.

American securities firm. United States five-twenties of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86⅝; of 1867, 85¾; ten-forties, 84½.

American stocks steady; Erie Railroad, 19¾; Illinois Central, 107; Great Western, 27.

LONDON, Feb. 9—11 A. M.—Sperm Oil, £88; Whale Oil, £40.

The Latest Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 9—4·30 P. M.—Consols closed at 92½ for money and 92¾ for account. Five-twenties of 1862, 87¼; of 1865, old, 86¾; of 1867, 85¾; Ten-forties, 84¾; Erie, 20; Illinois Central buoyant at 109½; Atlantic and Great Western, 27.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—4·30 P. M.—Cotton closed firmer. Uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11½@11¾d.; sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 3000 for export and speculation. Breadstuffs dull. Provisions quiet. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 11½d.

LONDON, Feb. 9—4·30 P. M.—Tallow buoyant at 46s. 3d.

FROM THE WEST.

Alleged Murderer Arrested.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Valentine Klem has been arrested on the charge of murdering his own child, aged seven months. The testimony before the coroner showed that Klem came home drunk, and when his wife asked for money to buy bread for supper he became enraged, and took a cup of boiling coffee and threw it in the face and bosom of his child, which died of this maltreatment in a few hours.

Woman Suffrage.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—The General School Law was amended so as to allow women over 21 years of age, owners of property, to vote on questions affecting the raising of taxes for school purposes.

Missouri Finances.

The Senate unanimously passed the bill for the withdrawal of all the Missouri State funds in the hands of the National Bank of Commerce, New York, and the payment of all overdue coupons.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Storm at Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Owing to the storm last night, all the through trains were several hours behind time. No marine disasters had been reported up to a late hour, with the exception of an accident to the steamer Henry Morrison, which, while attempting to leave the wharf at Deer Island, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, was driven against it by the force of the wind, staving in one side and causing other damage.

Prince Arthur.

CONCORD, Feb. 9.—Prince Arthur and suite arrived at White River Junction at 4 o'clock this morning, the train having been six hours going a distance of 69 miles. No trains will leave the Junction for Boston until the regular noon train.

FROM THE STATE.

Fire in Tioga County.

WAVERLY, Tioga county, Feb. 9.—The Waverly Steam Flouring Mills, owned by Messrs. Van Dusen, Hallett & Marsh, were totally destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. The establishment was one of the most extensive of the kind in the country. The loss is about $45,000, insured for $33,000. The origin of the fire is believed to have been accidental.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

THE DANGER OF WAR IN UTAH.

From the N. Y. World.

The excitement in Utah over Mr. Cullom's bill for the suppression of polygamy will be greatly intensified when the Mormons discover the actual provisions of the bill, as it has been amended by the Committee on Territories. After describing and declaring polygamy to be a crime, the amended bill provides that, for the enforcement of this law, the President shall send a sufficient body of troops to Utah; and, to this end, he is authorized to employ the regular army, and also to raise twenty-five thousand militia in the Territory. It is further provided that the property of any Mormons who may leave Utah on account of this law, or who may be imprisoned for resistance thereto, shall be taken and used for the benefit of the families of such Mormons.

This bill means war. Its terms and its provisions are in the nature of preparations for war. Its execution will assuredly be followed by war. Not only is the regular army to be ordered to Utah, but volunteers are to be called for; and these forces are to be placed under command of the experienced military officer (General Shaeffer) whom Grant has just appointed Governor of the Territory.

As a preliminary to operations, Utah must, of course, be placed under martial law. No jury that could be found there would ever pronounce any Mormon guilty of the crime of polygamy. No jury, in fact, could be obtained fitted to serve as a body for the enforcement of this law. Either the President or Congress has the power of putting the Territory of Utah under martial law; and if Grant signs this bill there need be no doubt that he will be prepared to exercise that power.

Those who may be declared guilty of polygamy are to be imprisoned, and their property is to be confiscated. We estimate that the enforcement of these provisions would involve the imprisonment of over five thousand persons, and the confiscation of over fifty millions of dollars' worth of property. This confiscation is to be carried out under the pretext of affording support to the wives and families of the polygamic offenders; and it is to be carried out, whether they are incarcerated in prison or fly beyond the authority of the United States. We pronounce it a mere pretext to say that the confiscated property will be used for the benefit of Mormon wives and children. If the polygamic husbands fly from Utah, their families will undoubtedly accompany them; if the polygamic husbands are imprisoned (which is an absurdity), society will be utterly broken up and destroyed. In either case, the confiscated property would fall into the hands of the Gentiles; and this is doubtless the purpose of the bill.

Will the Mormons fight? Will they fly? Will they give up polygamy?

Fifteen years ago, when the Mormons had less than a quarter of their present strength, they showed their entire readiness to fight for their system. They met General Johnston's army in the mountains, harassed his advance on their strongholds, and, though matters soon came to a point at which warlike operations were stopped, they gave proof of their power to offer formidable resistance, as well as of their willingness to confront any enemy. Previous to that time, when in Nauvoo, they frequently displayed a similar spirit and purpose—having their troops always organized, and standing always in the attitude of "saints militant and belligerent." In fact, the Mormon Church and army have been "one and indivisible" from the time that they were both organized by the Prophet Joseph Smith.

We do not believe that any one who comprehends the system and spirit of Brigham Young, as he has kept them up for the last quarter of a century, can doubt that the Mormons are prepared to assume a belligerent attitude if the principles of Cullom's bill are enforced against them by military power. They will not give up polygamy, for they hold it to be as much a matter of divine revelation as any other doctrine of Mormonism. They will not resort to flight in the direction of Mexico or elsewhere—not, at least, until they have made an effort to hold their ground in Utah.

Congress should understand this, and the country should be warned of these things, before the passage of Cullom's bill. There is danger that, after the circumstances of the case are developed, the Government will be compelled either to back down from Cullom's ground or to undertake a "bigger job" than most people have any idea of. If we force them into a hostile attitude, the Mormons can give us a very disagreeable, a very wearisome, and a tremendously expensive war. Cullom's bill provides for the employment of about forty thousand troops, partly regulars and partly volunteers. The Mormons could give such a force two or three years' fighting, at an annual expense to us of not less than two hundred millions of dollars.

The Government should not forcibly interfere with polygamy or Mormonism at all. The pacific forces are now in action that will make it impossible for polygamy to exist any great length of time.

CANADIAN INDEPENDENCE.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Huntington, one of the ablest leaders of the Dominion, will, we are advised by telegraph, bring forward the question of Independence in the Parliament which meets at Ottawa on the 12th. With the Hon. John Young and others, Mr. Huntington has labored to represent facts and figures the convictions of that large portion of the people of Canada who are opposed to Confederation. He is identified with the doctrine that Independence with a Zollverein for all North America would be a more natural and rational condition for Canada than Confederation tethered to imperialism, and starved for want of reciprocity. A sharer of his views has even proposed that if the United States will consent to reduce by five per cent. its tariff on manufactured goods imported from other countries than Canada, Canada will conform to the tariff and excise laws of the United States upon the plan of a Customs Union. The Zollverein idea will probably form a part of Mr. Huntington's expected proposition.

The titled managers of Canada will feel in duty bound to denounce Mr. Huntington's motion as an overture to annexation. But let Canadians consider whether any state of affairs can be so favorable to annexation as one which has neither sound federalism nor honest imperialism to recommend it—which is neither a monarchy nor a republic, nor yet a satisfactory union of odds and ends. Nova Scotia denies that confederation is worth what it costs, and votes it down. Newfoundland tells its Government that both confederation and its representative in authority are undeserving of confidence. The people of Prince Edward's Island have discovered that confederation in 1868 would have brought them £93,470 against £98,020 taken from them, and are inclined to declare that it will not pay. British Columbia has petitioned for annexation, because the Canadian scheme fails to supply its needs. Winnipeg is rampant just for want of a certain independence which Hudson Bay owners, ready-made councils, and lordly governors cannot give it.

The gentlemen who come out from England to settle the Red River grievance, to urge confederation and a trans-continental railroad, and to bind up the general looseness of the Dominion, will have much to observe and to learn. We believe that they will find confederation in itself a failure too far gone to be galvanized into activity by counsels or promises from the mother country. Canada must find her genius and her destiny in herself, and begin to consider herself American, and not English. She may send her commissioners to England, or she may send her pioneers to the West; she may cling to the imperial apronstring, or she may cut loose; she may depend on England to build her railroads, to buy her territorities, and export titles for her nobility, or she may find nearer help and more home-made men. In a word, she may go to a great distance to obtain what in the nature of things she ought to obtain for herself or procure near at hand; in short, she may depend on confederation, and if that will not suffice, adopt Governor McDougall's ancient threat, and look to Washington. There can be no disloyalty in looking, and Washington, whether in view of independence or annexation, is much nearer than London.

"ECONOMY" AT WASHINGTON.

From the N. Y. World.

The friends of the administration, in replying to Mr. Dawes' charge of gross extravagance, have made the threefold defense: that in preparing its estimates the Treasury Department perpetrated an error in its figures; that there were large unexpended balances to the credit of the last administration, in its last year, which this administration has not; and that Congress is really to blame if the charge of extravagance can be proved. Mr. Fernando Wood, in the debate which followed the whitewashing remarks of the Massachusetts member of the Ways and Means Committee, made short work of these apologies. Certainly, the very confession that the Treasury Department is capable of such errors as those involved in the difference between $291,000,000 and $321,000,000 convicts the administration of gross incapacity. It is somewhat significant, too, that the blunder was not discovered until after Mr. Dawes had preferred his damaging complaint. This incapacity in subordinates for footing up totals can hardly be regarded as a matter of surprise, if, as Mr. Dawes charges, the President himself admits that he knows nothing of any of the departments except one. There never before was a President of the United States who had been in office a whole year without becoming familiar with the various branches of the Government. The department coming within the comprehension of President Grant is said to be the War Office, and for its estimates he is willing to be considered responsible. So much the worse, then, for his reputation as an economist. Some of the most glaring excrescences exist there. For instance, the President maintains a staff of military officials at the White House utterly unwarranted by law or necessity. He keeps five brigadier-generals about his person, at an expense to the Treasury of $4000 each, and the only apparent duty they perform is attending the doors, delivering cards, and dancing attendance on visitors. Why does he not lop off this useless expenditure, if he is so earnest, as his friends claim, for frugality?

As to the second defense, it is only necessary to remark that Mr. Butler, in charging to the account of the Johnson administration large unexpended balances, exhibits his usual disingenuousness in omitting to state that there were provisions of law which took nearly every dollar of them to execute contracts.

The attempt to transfer the blame of extravagance from the shoulders of the administration to those of Congress does not help the radical party. That party has complete control of the Senate and House of Representatives, and, if measures not warranted by the real wants of the country have their origin there, the responsibility rests with their authors and promoters. Mr. Wood remarks that up to the time of his speech nine hundred and eighty-five bills, embracing all kinds of schemes and jobs for governmental favors, had been introduced in the House, and almost as many into the Senate. This fact does not look like economy, and surely is sufficient in itself to refute all claim that the radicals may make to be the champions of retrenchment and reform.

THE LEGAL-TENDER ACT INOPERATIVE IN PRE-EXISTING CONTRACTS.

From the N. Y. Times.

When the Supreme Court affirmed the validity of contracts specifically payable in coin, entered into before the enactment of the Legal-tender law, it was evident that the decision indirectly affected the construction to be put upon all pre-existing contracts. For, prior to the act of February, 1862, gold formed the only legal tender, and promises to pay in "the lawful money of the United States" were as clearly, at the time they were made, promises to pay in coin as though that obligation were explicitly expressed. If specific coin contracts of a date before February, 1862, were not invalidated by the law then enacted, it followed, by a parity of reasoning, that all contracts of the same period were in effect coin contracts, since none else were known or contemplated. Whatever legal technicalities might be found to obstruct the action of this interpretation, logically and morally it appeared clear and decisive.

The judgment pronounced by Chief Justice Chase is therefore not unexpected. An obligation incurred in 1860, but not maturing until after the passage of the Legal-tender law, the debtor proposed to satisfy by payment in greenbacks at their face value. The creditor demanded coin or its equivalent, and a Kentucky court sustained his demand on the ground that the Legal-tender act was unconstitutional. This was the case decided on Monday. A majority of the Supreme Court hold that the act could not affect the tenor of contracts made before its passage—that it was not and could not be retrospective in its operation—and, as a consequence, that an obligation incurred before its enactment must be satisfied in the only money recognized when the covenant was made.

This decision in no manner involves the constitutionality of the law itself. On that point—the sole point relied upon by the Kentucky court—Chief Justice Chase and his colleagues are silent. They deal only with the equity of the case, and with the limitation of the period at which the potency of the Legal-tender law began. Inferentially, indeed, their conclusions, like those arrived at in the previous judgment of the same court, seem to concede its constitutionality. There would be no need for limitations of the scope of the law in respect of time, if its constitutionality in regard to a period subsequent to its enactment were not in effect conceded. Nothing whatever has been said, or can be fairly inferred, which warrants the opinion that the constitutionality of the law itself is impaired by this judgment.

It is not necessary to discuss the probable effect of the judgment upon unpaid obligations of a date previous to 1862. Of course it will disturb some calculations and materially affect many interests. But those who profess to see in it a pretext for repudiation, whether on the part of individuals, corporations or States, assume a position as mischievous as that of those who would produce financial chaos by decreeing the unconstitutionality of the Legal-tender act. There will be hardship, undoubtedly, and, in some instances, injustice. But the judgment of the Court rests upon an intelligible—if not an agreeable or entirely defensible—principle; the promulgation of which constitutes another reason for the restoration, with all convenient speed, of specie payments. When we get back to a hard cash basis, these conflicts of interest and interpretation will cease—and not till then.

THE LIBERAL PARTY IN THE CHURCH.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

Besides the bishops who are wise in their own generation, there is that Liberal party in the Church which resists the dogma for a different reason. All their sympathies are in the direction in which the spirit of the age moves so strongly outside their Church. Its characteristic is impatience of dogmas altogether, as being chains on the truth and prohibitions of free thought. Its tendency is to throw aside the authority which speaks in creeds and separates men by theoretical distinctions, and to seek for unity by making the bond of interpretation more elastic and the exclusive tests less specific or binding. Strange as it may seem to us that a spirit so essentially Protestant should find an echo within the Roman Church, yet it is so. And those who feel this influence recoil from the prospect of the new dogmatic fetters which Papal infallibility would forge for them. They feel that not only would these be more than they could bear, but that they would set a fatal gulf between their creed and the march of modern intelligence. All the thoughts, all the aspirations, which are just now the strongest motive powers in the world, would be made utterly and obviously irreconcilable with a Church which would speedily come to be built and compacted of the straitest, hardest, most uncompromising theological propositions and the most absolute contradiction to all human reason and its discoveries. The party which we have been speaking of could not remain in the Church under these conditions. They find the effort hard enough now; it would then become impossible. They struggle, therefore, that they may not be driven forth.

Yet, even as the matter stands, the Church is in extreme difficulties. The council has been summoned, and it must do something. If at the last moment the Pope and the Jesuits fall back from the programme, it will be a fiasco which cannot but damage the Church. The failure to affirm the infallibility and the syllabus will seem to the world the denial of both, and the great objects of Pio Nono's life will be made abortive. A certain amount of ridicule, too, will fall upon a Church which has gathered together a council from all the ends of the earth with no practical result except the regulation of some trivial ceremonies. And the spectacle of intestine division thus afforded will be a most serious thorn in the spirit to those who demand submission of schismatics on the ground that the true Church knows no parties and admits no quarrels. But, on the other side, the prospect is still more alarming. France and Austria, the sole surviving pillars of the Church, have plainly declared that Papal infallibility must not trench upon their rights. But can infallibility submit to dictation? The bishops will doubtless profess acceptance if they are beaten; but with what heart can they longer strive for a faith at whose future expositions they tremble? The liberal party in the Church will simply be cast out, either at once or in the course of a very few years, by the pressure of the intolerable conditions to which their intellect will be subjected. A vast schism, in which the necessity of self-preservation will force governments and people, the press and the universities, science and faith, to resist the decrees of the single mouthpiece of the Church, will sooner or later be the consequence of the imputing to it divine powers of enunciating truths. There is no doubt, indeed, that the coming dogma is only the logical development of the doctrine on which all ecclesiastical authority is founded. There is no more intrinsic absurdity in pronouncing the Pope alone infallible than in pronouncing the majority of a council infallible. The inspiration which breathes through the bishops must breathe in a still fuller influence through their spiritual chief. But there are some doctrines which survive and look reasonable so long as they are limited to hypothetical and complicated conditions, and to which logical development to a simple issue is suddenly fatal. And it certainly seems as if Pio Nono, who during his first years in the Vatican was the instrument of stirring up the national movement in Italy which has since cost him so much, has been in his closing years the occasion of a movement which must either cast discredit on the pretensions of his Church, or involve it in internal confusion of which no man can see the end.

VICE-ADMIRAL PORTER'S USURPATIONS.

From the N. Y. Sun.

The accession of Vice-Admiral Porter as chief of the Navy Department has already caused great detriment to the service. Until his voice became powerful at Washington a gratifying *esprit de corps* prevailed among naval officers, whether of the line or staff. Indeed, the distinction between line and staff was scarcely ever mentioned. In the ward-room—the family-circle of a man of war—all was harmony and kindly feeling. Our vessels of war were models of discipline and effectiveness, because the officers worked together to promote the good of the service. Abroad they were regarded by professional judges in other navies as the most efficient ships afloat.

But that is all past. Where once harmony and good-fellowship prevailed, dissension and discontent have crept in, and turned the pleasant ward-rooms into arenas for acrimonious discussion of questions that would never have arisen there had not the Vice-Admiral unwisely opened the long-settled subject of relative rank. His General Order No. 120, reducing the rank of the staff officers, and unjustly discriminating against them in the matter of pay and emoluments, as well as of rank, outraged the sense of justice of a large body of officers. The line was left untouched while the staff was treated with ignominy. Of course, this injustice was not submitted to in silence. The relative merits of the two divisions were investigated and discussed; criminations and recriminations followed, until the line and staff were engaged in open warfare. The families and friends of the parties now join in the quarrel, and their social relations are frequently totally destroyed.

In addition to the wrong done the active officers, Admiral Porter has injured the sick and maimed officers on the retired list by usurping a power that belongs to Congress alone. The effect of his order has been to change the pay of a number of these officers, who unfortunately belong to the staff alone. Fourteen surgeons, who received as captains on the retired list $1600 a year, now receive only $1400. Fourteen paymasters and two chief engineers suffer the same loss by being reduced from the rank of captain to that of commander. Ten surgeons have been reduced from the rank of commander to that of lieutenant, and their pay has been reduced from $1400 to $1000 per year. No line officer is affected by this order.

Where Admiral Porter finds authority for this act we are at a loss to know; for Congress alone has the power to alter the pay of officers and men. While reducing the pay of old and faithful retired officers, he wastes millions on fancy engines and the silly alteration of old vessels, and destroys the spirit and efficiency of the navy. How long is he to be permitted to indulge in these usurpations?

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

The Annual Election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

1 25 3w JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1870.

Certificates of the Mortgage Loan of this Company, due March 1, 1870, will be paid to holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on presentation at this office on and after that date, from which time interest will cease.

S. SHEPHERD,
1 31 mwf13t Treasurer.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD CO., Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1869.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, and reopened on TUESDAY January 11, 1870.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in CASH, on and after January 17, 1870, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 31st instant. All payable at this office. All orders for dividend must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 22 60t Treasurer.

☞ NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL will be closed, for repairs to a lock, on MONDAY MORNING, the 7th of February, 1870, and opened for navigation in a few days thereafter, due notice of which will be given.

HENRY V. LESLEY, Secretary.
Philadelphia, Jan. 27, 1870. 1 27 dt12F

☞ HE WAS ARRESTED.—THE YOUNG man who determined to seize the first thing that turned up has been arrested for pulling another man's nose. This little joke is only designed to arrest the attention of our readers to the splendid COAL sold by J. C. HANCOCK, northwest corner of NINTH and MASTER. All the most desirable varieties of Lehigh and Schuylkill are to be had of Mr. Hancock, carefully screened and picked. 1 5 wam6w

☞ THE PARHAM SEWING MACHINE Company's New Family Sewing Machines are most emphatically pronounced to be that great desideratum so long and anxiously looked for, in which all the essentials of a perfect machine are combined.

1 19 No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

☞ QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
25 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

☞ COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

☞ COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.

Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 1 1 35

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERATOR of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH cures all delicate disorders in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no inconvenience. It is pleasant in taste and odor, immediate in its action, and free from all injurious properties. 1 28

☞ HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT BUCHU is the Great Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier. Both are prepared according to rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are the most active that can be made. 1 28

☞ FOR NON-RETENTION OR INCONTINENCE of Urine, irritation, inflammation, or ulceration of the bladder, or kidneys, diseases of the prostate glands, stone in the bladder, calculus, gravel or brick-dust deposits, and all diseases of the bladder, kidneys, and dropsical swellings, use HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 19

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU gives health and vigor to the frame and bloom to the pallid cheek. Debility is accompanied by many alarming symptoms, and, if no treatment is submitted to, consumption, insanity, or epileptic fits ensue. 1 18

☞ ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, of both sexes, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. It will give brisk and energetic feelings, and enable you to sleep well. 1 21

☞ THE GLORY OF MAN IS STRENGTH.—Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 24

☞ MANHOOD AND YOUTHFUL VIGOR are regained by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU 1 26

☞ HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action. 1 15

☞ TAKE NO MORE UNPLEASANT AND unsafe remedies for unpleasant and dangerous diseases. Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH. 1 28

☞ SHATTERED CONSTITUTIONS RESTORED by HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. 1 28

LEGAL NOTICES.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY HAVING BEEN granted to the subscribers upon the estate of MARY SIMMONS, deceased, all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to

SAMUEL HOOD,
ROBT. H. McGRATH,
No. 247 S. SIXTH Street,
1 5w6t* Executors.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. LUCINDA BENNETT vs. CHARLES BENNETT. June Term, 1869, No. 44. In Divorce. Charles Bennett, Respondent.

Sir:—You will please take notice that a rule has been granted on you in the above case, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed therein. Returnable SATURDAY, February 12, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WM. KNIGHT SHRYOCK,
1 31mwt* Attorney for Libellant.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN.

City of Allegheny Six Per Cents,

FREE OF STATE TAX.

We are offering a limited amount of this Loan

At 90 Per Cent. and Accrued Interest.

The interest is payable first days of January and July, in Philadelphia, FREE OF STATE TAX.

We recommend them as an unquestionable security for investment.

The debt of Allegheny City being comparatively small, the security offered is equal to that of the City of Philadelphia, the difference in price making them a very desirable and cheap security.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

1 26 3m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Nos. 112 and 114 S. THIRD St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,

No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

JANUARY COUPONS WANTED.

CITY WARRANTS

1 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26

ELLIOTT & DUNN,

BANKERS,

No. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD BILLS, ETC.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND ISSUE COMMERCIAL LETTERS OF CREDIT ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

ISSUE TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT ON LONDON AND PARIS, available throughout Europe.

Will collect all Coupons and Interest free of charge for parties making their financial arrangements with us. 4 26

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,

ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.

Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Paris. [3 1

FINANCIAL.

CITY WARRANTS

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

6 1 PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, and Gold on Commission a Specialty.

Philadelphia house connected by telegraphic with the Stock Boards and Gold Room of New York. [1

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates,

N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc, etc. 1 26

CITY WARRANTS

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.

NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA

D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold constantly received from New York by *private wire*, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY
CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by

DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.

MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.

SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.

PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.

CLARETS.—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.

GIN.—"Meder Swan."

BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 5

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the sale of

PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 6 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,

On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.

No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
1 19 Philadelphia.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 228 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wmf

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—Mary Winfried, 30 years old, residing in St. Joseph's avenue, above Seventeenth street, fell yesterday on the footway and received severe injuries.

—John Coulter, 38 years old, residing in Chester county, had one of his hands badly lacerated yesterday in a factory at Parkesburg. Both sufferers were admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—Rev. J. Conkey, of Shamokin, has accepted the call extended to him by the congregation of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, Spruce street, above Fifth, and will enter upon his duties the first Sunday in March.

—George Richards, a driver on the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Passenger Railway, had one of his hands crushed yesterday by a car wheel passing over it at Eleventh and Thompson streets. He resides at Tenth street and Montgomery avenue.

—The Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company yesterday elected the following directors:—N. B. Browne, Clarence H. Clark, John Welsh, Charles Macalester, Edward W. Clark, Alexander Henry, Stephen A. Caldwell, George F. Tyler, Henry C. Gibson, J. Gillingham Fell, H. Pratt McKean.

—The Buck Mountain Improvement Company, on Monday, elected the following officers:—President, William P. Jenks; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel Wilcox; Directors, William P. Jenks, D. Clark Wharton, R. Rundle Smith, Charles P. Bayard, Henry L. Gaw.

—The Colored People's Union League met last evening. The object of the meeting was to take action upon the passage of the fifteenth amendment. After an address by the Chairman, it was resolved to co-operate with the Pennsylvania State Equal Rights League in the celebration which is to take place the fourth Tuesday after the official announcement of the passage of the amendment.

—Yesterday a serious casualty took place on the Washington avenue railroad. William Willingmyer, nine years old, whose parents reside at Third and German streets, was run over by a freight train, and had one of his legs terribly crushed. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where amputation of the injured limb was thought necessary. It was said that the accident occurred through a lad pushing young Willingmyer upon the track.

—A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Baptist General Association was held at the publication house, Arch street, below Sixth, yesterday afternoon. The report showed that during the year there had been commissioned by the board forty persons to preach the Gospel, who occupied the pulpits of sixty-one churches, their labors having extended through twenty-one counties of the State. The receipts of the association for the year were $12,043, and the expenses, $12,148.

—A meeting of the Lyle Monument Association was held last evening to make arrangements for dedicating the monument on the 22d of February. A programme was reported, but not acted upon, owing to the fact that the association was in the dark as to whether the companies intending to participate would turn out as companies or send delegations. The programme was then laid over until next meeting.

—The Magdalen Society celebrated its sixty ninth anniversary yesterday. The annual report showed the following:—The number of inmates at last report was 22; admitted since, 30. During the year there were placed at service, 6; dismissed at their own request, 4; returned to friends, 6; discharged for improper conduct, 4. The present number of the family is 30. One death occurred among the inmates during the year. The ages of the applicants for admission range from 14 up to 40 years.

—The will of the late Horace Binney, Jr., was admitted to probate yesterday afternoon. The provisions of the will are all of a private or domestic character, the deceased leaving no public bequests of any description. He leaves all his household property and the house in which he resided to his wife, during the term of her natural life, and the residue of his estate is to be divided between his wife and children. His father, the venerable and greatly respected Hon. Horace Binney, his wife, and some of his other relatives, are constituted his executors.

—The Philadelphia Association of the Alumni of Brown University, Providence, R. I., gave a banquet last evening at Augustin's. A number of toasts were given and responded to. There were a number of distinguished gentlemen present, and among the guests were Rt. Rev. Thomas M. Clark, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island; Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., President Columbia College, D. C.; Rev. Justin R. Loomis, D. D., President University at Lewisburg; Hon. Charles Thurber, of Brooklyn; Professor John L. Lincoln, LL. D., of Brown University; and Rev. Lemuel Moss, D. D., editor *National Baptist*.

—The Board of School Controllers met yesterday afternoon. A report from the Committee on Property was received in reference to the charge of furniture having been improperly removed from school houses in the Seventeenth Section. The committee condemn in the strongest terms the gross carelessness with which the affairs of the Seventeenth Section have been managed. They say that parties charged with the removal of goods referred to attend the sittings of the committee. A resolution was adopted requesting the Directors of that section to return an inventory of the articles removed from the several school buildings when the change took place on the opening of the Ludlow School.

The following resolution was referred to a special committee:—

Resolved, That the Legislature be requested to enact a law, with proper restrictions, requiring that all children residing in the city of Philadelphia, and not attending any public, parochial, or private school, shall through their parents or guardians be required to attend some public school in the said city, for the period of at least six months in each year.

The Committee on Property reported in favor of the purchase of a lot of ground on the southeast corner of Twenty-third and Jefferson streets, for school purposes. The committee report that the lot, which has a front of 100 feet on Jefferson street, can be bought at $3·75 the foot cash, or $4 on ground rent. The report was approved, and Councils recommended to make the purchase.

Domestic Affairs.

—The gold panic investigation is about closed.

—Peabody's remains were interred at Peabody, Mass., yesterday.

—Prince Arthur left Peabody for Montreal yesterday afternoon.

—The bill defining the fees of the Row officers passed the State Senate yesterday.

—A woman has been elected Justice of the Peace in Jersey Landing township, Illinois.

—The Virginia Legislature met yesterday, and the Governor's message was received.

—The Postmaster-General yesterday made a number of post-office changes in this State.

—It is reported from Washington that the House will give Mr. Covode the contested seat to-morrow.

—Mr. Delano is preparing a report to the Ways and Means Committee in favor of continuing the income tax.

—General Sickles' nomination was favorably reported to the Senate yesterday, but no action was taken upon it by that body.

—Governor Jewell, it is said, is sure of renomination for Governor of Connecticut by the Republican State Convention.

—A resolution passed the House yesterday for the payment of the balance of one year's salary as War Secretary to the family of the late Mr. Rawlins.

—The House Committee on Roads and Canals has agreed to report favorably the bill granting a charter to a new line between Washington and New York.

—A Mr. Fayette McMullin, a member of the Confederate Congress, wants our Representatives and Senators to visit Richmond, he providing transportation free of cost.

—The State Temperance Convention met at Harrisburg yesterday. The principal subject of discussion was the advisability of forming a distinct political party. It is thought the proposition will be defeated.

—A discussion took place in the House yesterday in reference to the publication of the franking abolition petitions in the *Globe*, and during which the propriety of publishing that journal was freely canvassed.

—The Senate Appropriation Committee have amended the House Naval bill by raising the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering to a million, and that for Construction and Repairs to two millions.

—A resolution was offered in the House yesterday, by Mr. Ingersoll, empowering Congress to issue United States notes and to make them a legal tender in payment of debts. An objection being raised, Mr. Ingersoll gave notice that he would introduce it at the first opportunity.

FRANCE.

PARTICULARS OF ROCHEFORT'S ARREST.

PARIS, Feb. 8—Noon.—The following details of the disorder in the Northeastern Arrondissements are gleaned from the newspapers:—

Rochefort was arrested as he was on the point of entering a political meeting, in the Rue de Flandre, running from Belleville to La Villette. Although there was a great crowd of people present, and mainly of his own partisans, he made no resistance and no appeals to the crowd.

RECEPTION OF THE NEWS.

As soon as the arrest was made known to the meeting the wildest scenes occurred. Gustave Flourens, who presided, rose excitedly, drew a sword, fired his revolver, and declared that the insurrection had begun. The meeting broke up in disorder.

BARRICADING.

The crowd, under the leadership of Flourens, immediately proceeded to barricade the streets. This was accomplished without loss of time, by the appropriation of omnibuses and other vehicles from stables in the neighborhood. The Commissary of Police, who accompanied the guard charged with the duty of arresting Rochefort, was forced along with the crowd and badly maltreated. The district lying between the Rue Faubourg du Temple and the fortifications at La Villette, a distance of about two miles, was in possession of the rioters.

ATTACK ON A BARRICADE REPULSED.

At 11 o'clock a body of police charged the barricade in the Rue Faubourg du Temple, and attempted to carry it, but were repulsed. One of the Commissioners was dangerously wounded, and one policeman killed. At other places barricades had been erected, but were not defended.

THE MILITARY CALLED OUT.

The military are now out in force, but thus far have made no use of their firearms, although the insurgents have. The latter had pillaged the armories, and in that way obtained their weapons. Several policemen were wounded with these in the skirmishes in the morning.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

A great number of arrests have been made, and at 3 A. M. over three hundred persons had been imprisoned in the barracks. Many of these were mere boys, all armed, and most of them under the influence of liquor.

THE LEADER OF THE MOB.

It is reported that Gustave Flourens, who is looked upon as a leader of the rioters, has been arrested, but this is not confirmed. He is said to have announced to his mother, before going from home to the meeting, that if Rochefort were arrested she probably would never see him again.

At this hour all is quiet.

THE RIOT DISCUSSED IN THE CORPS.

PARIS, Feb. 8—6 P. M.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day, M. Keratry, one of the Liberal Deputies, demanded to know why Rochefort was not arrested before he started for a political meeting where five thousand persons were assembled. It was not necessary that this meeting should be thus disturbed, and the people who were participating were aroused to violence. The act of the Government was a provocation to the disturbances which took place.

A member of the Ministry explained that the authorities had refrained from arresting Rochefort at the Chambers to avoid the scandal to which his arrest at such a place would have given rise. He asserted that the friends of Rochefort were prepared to make the demonstration which they had made, and upon this fact the Ministry would rest the responsibility of what had taken place, and the country would judge between the Ministry and the rioters. He said there need be no necessity for the people to fear, the Government was animated by the best sentiments toward them.

The Minister of the Interior followed with the assertion that the friends of Rochefort had determined on a demonstration, had he been arrested at the Chambers.

M. Ollivier praised the conduct of the police in dealing with the disorders, and said they had acted with prudence and humanity.

TRANQUILLITY RESTORED.

PARIS, Feb. 8—10 P. M.—At noon to-day tranquillity had been restored in all the districts where disturbances arose last night, and up to this hour the city has remained quiet.

WIRE WORK.

GALVANIZED and Painted WIRE GUARDS, store fronts and windows, for factory and warehouse windows, for churches and cellar windows.

IRON and WIRE RAILINGS, for balconies, offices, cemetery and garden fences.

Liberal allowance made to Contractors, Builders and Carpenters. All orders filled with promptness and work guaranteed.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
stuthem No. 1136 RIDGE Avenue Phila

STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,
OILS
2 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	7·02	MOON RISES	1·13
SUN SETS	5·27	HIGH WATER	8·11

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
} COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.			
Atalanta	London	New York	Jan. 15
Smidt	Bremen	New York	Jan. 20
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 21
Siberia	Liverpool	New York v B	Jan. 25
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 26
Prussian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 27
C. of Wash'ton	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 27
Anglia	Glasgow	New York	Jan. 28
Ville de Paris	Brest	New York	Jan. 29
Westphalia	Havre	New York	Jan. 29
Cella	London	New York	Jan. 29
Java	Liverpool	New York	Jan. 29
FOR EUROPE.			
Nemesis	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 9
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 10
C. of Wash'ton	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Rhein	New York	Bremen	Feb. 12
Pennsylvania	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Atalanta	New York	London	Feb. 12
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 12
Manhattan	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 16
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 19
Anglia	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 19
City of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 22
Cella	New York	London	Feb. 26
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Eagle	New York	Havana	Feb. 10
Sherman	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 12
Tonawanda	Philadelphia	Savannah	Feb. 12
Prometheus	Philadelphia	Charleston	Feb. 17
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Feb. 17
United States	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 19
Columbia	New York	Havana via Nas	Feb. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Diana, Siegner, Gibraltar for orders, Harjes & Co.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Barnard, Sagua, S. & W. Welsh.
Schr Pathway, Haley, Cardenas, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Gloucester, Lewis Audenried & Co.
Schr Vesta, Rogers, Samana Bay, Warren & Gregg.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence, at Savannah yesterday.

Steamship Sherman, Quick, from New Orleans, at New York 7th inst., reports:—Feb. 6, lat. 35 50, long. 75, saw a brig flying her ensign union down; bore away for her, and found her to be the brig Mary Jane Williams, of Nova Scotia, bound to Philadelphia, out of provisions, and supplied her.

Schr Eliza Pike, Larkin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.

Schr L. & A. Babcock, Smith, cleared at Georgetown, S. C., 2d inst., for Columbia.

Schr L. Q. C. Wishart, Mason, cleared at New York yesterday for Savannah.

Schr Gen. Torbert, Shepard, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Z. A. Adams, Robbins, from Boston for Philadelphia, remained at anchor in Nantasket Roads at sunset on Sunday.

Schrs L. A. Danenhower, American Eagle, A. H. Cain, and Elvie Davis, remained at Holmes' Hole A. M. 5th inst.

Schr Idaho, Davis, from Portland via Gloucester, at Salem 4th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Jonathan May, Neal, cleared at Boston 5th inst. for Wiscasset, to load for north side of Cuba.

Schr L. & M. Read, Steelman, sailed from Providence 6th inst. for New Castle, Del., or Baltimore, and passed Hell Gate 7th.

BLANK BOOKS.

Important to Book-keepers.

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
(COPYRIGHT SECURED).

Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY
JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,
No. 27 South SEVENTH St.
12 23 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11¼ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—
1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.
1 COMMON BOARDS.
1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS.
WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS.
YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS, 1¼ and 4¼.
SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES.
HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES.
PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber for sale low for cash. T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

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100,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money)	107,750·00
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100,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	102,000·00
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$1,231,400 Par.	Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·27.	
Real Estate		36,000·00
Bills Receivable for Insurances made		323,700·75
Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company		65,097·95
Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value		2,740·20
Cash in Bank	$168,318·88	
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THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO,
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an opera seldom performed either in Europe or America, from the fact that its production requires an entire double company, but which the directors are proud to be able to present with a most complete and effective cast, embracing nearly every principal artiste of this grand combination, including
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M'me PAREPA-ROSA (for the first time in Philadelphia) in her great character of Arline, with a star cast.
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NARCISSE RAMEAU,
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THE YOUNG PHILOSOPHER.
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MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins ¼ to 8.
HOUSES CROWDED TO THE ROOF.
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MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
Brougham's Comedy Drama of
THE RED LIGHT;
OR, THE SIGNAL OF DANGER.
JOHN BROUGHAM..........as..........NED MACDERMOT
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1870.

THE OUTBREAK IN PARIS.

DESPITE the sensational character of the cable despatches forwarded from Paris, it is not probable that the insurrection in that city will assume formidable proportions. The whole tendency of modern improvements and events has been to increase the obstacles to the success of such outbreaks. Napoleon has been a profound student of the revolutionary demonstrations in his capital, and he has spared no pains or expense to make revolt impossible. Not only has he increased the efficiency of the police and the strength of the military force stationed in Paris to such an extent that resistance is well-nigh hopeless, but he has destroyed, by his changes in the plan of the city, the strongholds of the barricade-builders, and rendered their best efforts puerile if not totally ineffective. As long as he can be assured of the fidelity of his army he will have little to fear from such demonstrations as were made yesterday. The natural desire to avoid unnecessary bloodshed has prevented his soldiers from using their firearms prematurely, but if the contest becomes sufficiently serious to justify an abandonment of this scruple, the mob will be massacred or dispersed. The Emperor is anxious to suppress the demonstration by the police alone, and although they were repulsed from one barricade, they made many arrests, and as several of the barricades were not defended, the zeal of the insurgents seems to be already waning. Meanwhile the military are out in force, and ready at any moment to act decisively if the police should be overpowered. It is only restrained by the desire of the Government to act with "prudence and humanity," to use the phrase chosen by M. Ollivier, and by Napoleon's wish to avoid the reproaches which would be heaped upon him if he slaughtered thousands of his own subjects. The irrepressible Rochefort, whose arrest was the immediate cause of this outbreak, is rather a newspaper hero and a lover of sensations, than a veritable leader of a genuine revolution. He lacks either the courage or the capacity, or perhaps both, to organize armed resistance. His weapons are the pen and tongue rather than the sword and rifle. It is his object to make a figurative rather than a real martyr of himself, and he has none of the spirit of the heroes who demand liberty or death. The cable despatch says that when he was arrested "he made no resistance and no appeals to the crowd, although there was a great crowd of people present," and on previous occasions he evinced a similar disposition to avoid complicity in forcible antagonism to the empire. While his own followers cannot fail to notice, sooner or later, the contrast between his words and actions, he is hated and distrusted by all the moderate opponents of Napoleon, and the fear that he might establish a red republic on the ruins of the empire if it was overthown, is one of the most serious obstacles to a thorough reform of the French Government. Under the circumstances, the new demonstration will serve only as another protest of the radicals of Paris against Imperialism, and it is as likely to give increased strength to the Napoleonic dynasty as to weaken it.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

A GREAT deal of very useless indignation and wrath is being exhibited by certain members of Congress against the Postmaster-General for his efforts to procure the abolition of the franking privilege. It may not be very consistent for that official to have blank petitions printed at the public expense, and forwarded free by the mails under the frank of postmasters, but the people of the United States consider the franking privilege such a nuisance that they are willing to forgive Mr. Creswell for fighting our greedy law-makers with their own weapons. It may be assumed without hesitation that any member of Congress who undertakes to attack the Postmaster-General in this matter is laboring for the perpetuation of the frauds that are perpetrated upon the tax-payers of the country by means of the franking privilege, and that they are angry because, if that privilege is abolished, they will not be able to send their dirty clothes home through the mails and have them washed free of charge, but will be obliged to have them renovated in Washington at rates varying from one to two dollars per dozen. Indeed, the best argument that can be advanced in favor of the franking privilege is the facilities it affords for Congressmen to present a tolerably respectable appearance; and we fear that if it is done away with some of them would not be seen with a clean shirt on from one end of a session to another, unless a Congressional laundry were to be established and included in the bill of expenses under the head of "stationery."

Yesterday the franking privilege was brought up for discussion in the House of Representatives by the effort made to tack on some amendments modifying the bill passed a few days ago abolishing the privilege, and a number of the members took occasion to give voice to their misery. Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, considered the bill abolishing the franking privilege as offensive, insulting, and degrading to the dignity of the House. He regarded the franking privilege as one for the benefit of the people and not of the members. Mr. Blair, of Michigan, thought that the whole opposition to the franking privilege came from the Postmaster-General, and that there was not one voluntary petition from the people themselves. He denied the charges of gross frauds on the franking privilege, and repudiated the imputation upon him and his fellow-members. Now this is all very fine talk, only nobody believes in all this loud-mouthed virtue, and the people have long since come to the conclusion that the abolition of the franking privilege is a measure of reform that Congress owes to its self-respect as well as to the country, that is already burdened too much to be obliged to support any unnecessary expense.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE ministerial document which by a popular fiction of the British Constitution is known as the Queen's speech was read at the opening of Parliament yesterday by Lord Cairns, the sovereign's absence being apologized for on the plea of recent indisposition. The speech sketches in general terms Mr. Gladstone's programme for the present session, without committing him positively to any special measure, although engaging to press upon the attention of Parliament certain reforms. The Queen at the commencement of her speech finds cause for congratulation in the fact that there is at the present time a great disposition among the nations to resort to the good offices of their allies in cases of international difficulties, which may perhaps be considered as a hint to the United States on the Alabama business. With regard to that vexed question no direct allusion is made, but her Majesty remarks that friendly sentiments are entertained towards England in all quarters, and that these feelings she cordially reciprocates. All of which is very pleasant and consoling, and may be taken as an assurance that England will not unnecessarily assume a belligerent attitude even towards the warlike Winnipegers. One piece of good news is conveyed to her Majesty's faithful subjects in the announcement that the financial estimates for the approaching fiscal year are framed with a view of diminishing the charges upon the tax-payers, the revenues having answered all the expectations formed at the commencement of the last session.

An important reform is delicately hinted at, rather than openly insisted upon, when the Queen says to the House of Commons that she trusts that they will be disposed to carry to completion the inquiry instituted by them last year into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus prepare material useful for future legislation. If the House of Commons carries out this suggestion in good faith, it cannot fail to collect plenty of material for legislation, as the open and avowed corruption of the English elections is one of the greatest scandals that the country has to suffer under. The rascality that sometimes rules at our elections, to the disgust of all decent citizens, is but a faint shadow of the iniquity that brings discredit upon the English system.

With regard to Ireland the speech is very indefinite, and it is merely stated that a proposition of some sort will be introduced respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland in a manner suited to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and which her Majesty believes will be calculated to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, who collectively constitute the bulk of the people. Allusion is made to the recent extension of agrarian crime in Ireland, and for the removal of these and other evils a main reliance is placed upon wise and necessary changes in the laws.

It is announced that, in fulfilment of an engagement with the United States, a bill will be proposed for the purpose of defining the *status* of subjects who are citizens of foreign countries, and who may desire naturalization, and of aiding them in the attainment of that object. This is a measure that has been decided upon as necessary and expedient by all parties, and there is therefore a fair expectation that the present session of Parliament will see the destruction of the time-honored but ridiculous and troublesome British principle of "once a subject always a subject."

Her Majesty recommends the legislative settlement of the question of religious tests in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and presses upon the attention of Parliament other matters of various degrees of importance. The speech contains few if any express promises, but it indicates that Mr. Gladstone intends to press for the adoption of those reforms that are apparently most needed, and if he succeeds in accomplishing all the work that is laid out for him in the Queen's speech, he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has done more for the permanent benefit of the country than almost any Minister that has ever held the reins of power.

THE LINCOLN CABINET.

EVER since the retirement of General Cameron from the War Department, the political journals of this State have given conflicting accounts of the secret history of the advent of Secretary Stanton into the Cabinet. Some journals in the interest of General Cameron have repeatedly asserted that he voluntarily resigned, after having named his successor, and several prominent political papers have repeatedly declared that the change in the War Office was made without consulting General Cameron either as to his retirement or as to his successor. We are recalled to this chapter in the history of the Lincoln administration by two important magazine articles—one from the pen of Senator Wilson, in the *Atlantic*, and the other in *Lippincott* for the present month. Senator Wilson, in an able tribute to the late Mr. Stanton, states that General Cameron offered to resign if a successor would be selected friendly to his policy, and that in pursuance of his proposition Mr. Lincoln accepted his recommendation of Mr. Stanton. The *Lippincott* article presents the matter in a very different light, and names Secretary Chase as having interposed between the President and Cameron to soften the fall.

It is now eight years since the Cabinet change referred to was made, and the revival of the subject by the death of Mr. Stanton seems to leave grave doubt upon the manner and immediate cause of Cameron's withdrawal. One by one those then familiar with the inside political history of the Lincoln Cabinet are passing away, and now, after years of newspaper dispute, magazine articles, professing a higher standard of accuracy than is conceded to political journals, give essentially different histories of the retirement of Cameron. How is it? A correspondence appeared in the public prints when Cameron left the Cabinet, purporting to be Cameron's voluntary resignation and the President's acceptance of it, both letters couched in the kindest terms. Was it not genuine? or, if genuine, was it a fraud upon the public? and if a fraud, why was it perpetrated? Certainly there are those living in Pennsylvania who know all about this matter, and they can never find a more fitting time than the present to vindicate the truth of history. What does Colonel Forney say? How would Dawes testify? Let General Moorhead speak, or Covode, or McClure, or Kelley, or any other man who knows. History needs a little help—let us have the facts.

THE REVELS OF REVELS.—The sable Senator elect from Mississippi is encountering opposition of an unlooked-for character. A Washington despatch states that inquiries into his previous career have revealed certain unfavorable facts which will tend greatly to damage his prospects, and relieve Senators of the necessity of accepting a negro for a colleague, while at the same time they will be able to shirk the responsibility of rejecting his claims simply because he is more sunburned than the majority of them. It is alleged that the frequent changes in his domicile have been rendered necessary by the evil courses which he has followed: that at one place he stands charged with embezzlement, and at another with having been laid out on the floor by a blow on the head from a bottle, while participating in a church brawl. This last argument against him will certainly prove to be a settler, if it should be substantiated; but if every Senator who has been laid out on the floor through the instrumentality of a bottle is to be called to account therefor, what a sensation there will be at the capital! This notion of refusing a Senator admission to his seat until he has proved himself to be a man of unquestionable morality is a good one. It would be well for the country if it should become an established one at Washington, in the House of Representatives as well as in the Senate, and with respect to our white legislators as well as to our black ones.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRACY, it appears, are already on the lookout for an aspirant for gubernatorial honors, and as usual they have pitched upon ex-Governor English as their first choice. But the ex-Governor has had enough of unsuccessful candidature, and declines to run again with the certainty of defeat staring him in the face. What the Connecticut Democracy will do under these circumstances we cannot imagine. But a few years have elapsed since Connecticut was regarded as a "reactionary" State, and no one then dreamed of declining the Democratic nomination for Governor. But the times have changed, and the change has dampened Democratic ambition.

IN THE lower branch of the Legislature, yesterday, a House bill creating a commission to establish a House of Correction in Philadelphia was considered, objected to, and postponed temporarily, but afterwards passed. We have not seen this bill, but it is to be feared that it will prove a monstrosity, designed rather to serve private interests than to promote the public good. What the people need is a repeal of the legislative restriction prohibiting the erection of a House of Correction alongside of the County Prison; and if a commission is to be appointed, no better body could be chosen than the Prison Inspectors.

AT A STATED MEETING of the Board of School Controllers held yesterday, the Committee on Property reported that "proper measures were not adopted for the care and safety of property by the Directors of the Seventeenth Section, and that property had been removed either by or under the direction of members of the School Board, the whereabouts of which the committee were unable to discover, as the parties charged with the removal of the same refused to attend." Can it be possible that the appropriation of school-house furniture to private uses is to be added to the long list of municipal peculations?

THE STATE SENATE yesterday passed a bill providing that fixed salaries shall hereafter be given to the District Attorney, Clerk of Quarter Sessions, Sheriff, and Coroner, of Philadelphia, and that the other Row officers shall pay into the city treasury one-fourth of all their annual gross receipts exceeding $2000. This is a step in the right direction which should meet the approval of the House. It is folly and rank injustice to continue to heap riches upon the incumbents of a few profitable offices.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—LECTURES ON SOCIAL SCIENCE.—Professor J. H. McILVAINE, D. D., will deliver a Course of TEN LECTURES on SOCIAL SCIENCE, at the Hall of the University, NINTH Street, near Market. The introductory Lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and the remaining lectures on the Wednesday evening of each week thereafter. 2 5 4t

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
FOR COLLECTIONS—CLAIMS OVER ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, FIVE PER CENT. 2 4 1m

AUSTRALIAN AND ALASKA DIAMONDS, MOSS AGATES, and all the latest styles of Fashionable Jewelry, at low prices. EVANS' BAZAR, No. 15 North EIGHTH Street, west side, near Arch. G. C. EVANS. 1 26 1mdp

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OUR READY-MADE CLOTHING IS AS FINE AS ORDINARY CUSTOM WORK.

Without the delay or extra expense of ordering, any gentleman may be suited from our Stock.

JOHN
WANAMAKER,
818 and 820
CHESNUT STREET.

Besides being cut most fashionably, our Garments are Lined and Trimmed the same as Fine Custom Work.

Unless you have inspected it you will hardly believe our Ready-Made Clothing can be as fine as it is.

APPEAL FOR THE POOR.
UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.

There has not been more suffering among the better classes of the poor than at present since 1854. A visitor was called to a family living in a good house on Sixth street who had not tasted food for forty-eight hours. The children had gone to Sunday School without any breakfast. A manager received a note, written in a beautiful female hand, appealing for aid to keep her family of little children from starving and freezing. The call was obeyed, but in the meantime the husband and father of the family had attempted suicide, in despair at seeing his family suffering, without the means to relieve them. A family of *four little children* were found in a fearful state of suffering. Their mother lay dead on an old carpet on the floor, and the father was raving with delirium tremens over the body. A young woman of refined appearance, pale and emaciated with consumption, was discovered by a citizen in an attic on Willow street, apparently dying, without fire, food, or attendance. If the good men and women of Philadelphia, who are living in comfort, to say nothing of luxury, many of them troubled most to know how to invest their surpluses at this time, could but see face to face the misery which is lurking within ten minutes' walk of their dwellings, they would pour out of their treasure to relieve the sufferings; or if they could but *realize* but half the distress, they would rush into the lanes and alleys to assist. There are one hundred and twenty visitors of the *Union Benevolent Association*, and all the money they have to distribute is five dollars per month for each visitor, in all of this great city. The association is so complete in its ramifications that it can relieve the wants of all the poor, if the public would but constitute it almoner. It gets less than $20,000 per annum, and a distinguished philanthropist, not of its Board, but who knows its thoroughness, says it should get $100,000. The demands have been so great upon it the present season, and the collections so meagre, that it has run behind, and *five thousand dollars is needed immediately to meet its pressing wants*. An appeal is made to the public, with all the earnestness which language can express, to make up this sum without delay. Thirty subscriptions of one hundred dollars, with the smaller contributions which should be added, will meet the requirement. The Treasurer is E. R. WOOD, Esq., No. 404 CHESNUT Street, and the Agent, Dr. McCALLMONT, will also receive subscriptions at the Office, No. 116 S. SEVENTH Street.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.
JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary. 2 9 wfm3t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

REV. E. H. CHAPIN, D. D.,
THURSDAY EVENING, February 10.
Subject—"The Foll of Honor."
GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—"Our National Folly—The Civil Service."
PROF. HENRY MORTON, February 28.
Subject—"Solar Eclipses."
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—"Reform and Art."
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—"French Folks at Home."
PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—"Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arts."
ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Subject—"Down Brakes."

Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. 2 8 3t

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT. or TWELVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of United States and State taxes, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

2 8 6t J. H. HOLLINSHEAD, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

THE OLDEST FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING HOUSE IN THE CITY.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
603 and 605
CHESNUT STREET.

OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, ON SECOND FLOOR, CONTAINS ALL THE CHOICE FABRICS.

BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.

GOOD BUSINESS SUITS	$14,	were	$18
" " "	$16	"	$20
" " "	$18	"	$22
OVERCOATS	$12	"	$16

EVANS & LEACH,
No. 628 MARKET STREET,
12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

LOST.

$50 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN, THREE POLICE WARRANTS, drawn in favor of William McClure, numbered as follows:—No. 8953 for $77·50, No. 10,879 for $77·50, No. 11,866 for $75; also, TWO WATER DEPARTMENT WARRANTS, drawn in favor of Joshua Bartley, numbered as follows:—No. 7320 for $75, No. 7293 for $75. Payment having been stopped, all persons are warned against negotiating any of them. Application is made for new warrants. WM. McMULLIN,
1 29wf6t No. 1229 MARKET Street.

VALENTINES.

FISHER & BROTHER'S VALENTINES, Splendid Assortment, very beautiful and cheap.
2 3 2t* FISHER & BROTHER, No. 9 N. SIXTH St.

INSURANCE.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804.

FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND INSURANCE.

OFFICE, N. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:—

Marine Premiums written during the year ending January 1, 1870		$103,373·46
Marine Premiums not earned January 1, 1869		40,294·76
		$143,668·28
Fire Premiums written same period	$36,504·96	
Fire Premiums not earned January 1, 1869	33,328·06	
		69,827·02
		95·24
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above:—		
Marine	$107,144·06	
Fire	32,589·79	
Interest on investments, salvages, etc.	26,911·61	
		$166,645·45
Losses, expenses, etc., during same time:—		
Marine losses	$56,222·27	
Fire losses	54,615·32	
Reinsurance and commissions	18,702·92	
Return Premiums	10,231·87	
Rent, salaries and expenses	11,077·65	
United States tax and State tax	2,972·02	
		153,822·05
		$12,823·40

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

State of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Bonds		$10,000·00
City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Bonds		15,000·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1889		11,200·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1883		3,500·00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Six per cent. Bonds, 1875		17,000·00
Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Six per cent. Bonds		14,610·00
Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six per cent. Bonds		1,000·00
Schuylkill Navigation Company Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
Wyoming Valley Canal Six per cent. Bonds		11,000·00
Pittsburg Water Loan Seven per cent. Bonds		7,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		10,000·00
North Pennsylvania Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds		4,000·00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Six per cent. Bonds		5,000·00
100 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad		5,000·00
173 shares Pennsylvania Railroad		8,650·50
100 shares North Pennsylvania Railroad		5,000·00
48 shares Delaware Railroad		1,200·00
106 shares Wyoming Valley Canal		5,300·00
68 shares Philadelphia National Bank		6,800·00
88 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank		8,800·00
88 shares Delaware Mutual Safe Insurance Company		2,200·00
160 shares Phœnix Insurance Company		1,600·00
4 shares American West India Steamship Company		400·00
20 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company		5,000·00
1404 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company		14,040·00
Par value		$203,506·00
Market value		$188,935·00
Bills receivable for premiums		27,748·30
Sundry accounts due for premiums		8,851·87
Cash in bank	$16,783·44	
Cash in drawer	73·28	
Loans on call, with collateral	18,300·00	
		35,160·72
		$253,695·89

DIRECTORS.

RICHARD S. SMITH,
A. E. BORIE,
JOHN H. IRWIN,
NEWBERRY A. SMITH,
WILLIAM C. KENT,
HENRY LEWIS,
J. P. STEINER,
EDWARD L. CLARK,
GEORGE LEWIS,
SAMUEL C. COOK,
WILLIAM S. BAIRD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
S. DELBERT,
SOLOMON TOWNSEND,
J. S. PEROT,
JOHN MOSS,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
C. H. CUMMINGS,
J. H. TILGE,
W. D. WINSOR,
JAMES L. BEWLEY,
CHARLES D. REED,
ISAAC HOUGH,
CHARLES E. MORGAN.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary. 2 3 9t rp

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CHARTERED IN 1847.
Office, No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice-President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary.
H. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

Premiums, interest, etc., up to December 31, 1869		$966,235·20
Losses paid during the year	$144,700·00	
This is $105,000 less than the tables call for.		
Expenses, commissions, taxes, etc.	170,275·37	
		314,975·37
Net earnings for the year 1869		$651,259·83

ASSETS.

United States, State, City and Company Loans, Ground Rents, Mortgages, Real Estate, Office, Furniture, cash on hand,
Cost, $2,947,979·83. Market value, $3,024,473·94.

SOLICITOR.
HENRY C. TOWNSEND.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.
ED. HARTSHORNE, M. D., No. 1439 Walnut street.
EDWARD A. PAGE, M. D., No. 1415 Walnut street.

In attendance at the Office of the Company from 1 to 2 P. M., daily. 2 7tf

FINANCIAL.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$1,000,000

Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.

THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER

$16,000,000,

AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.

The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.

$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
8 7 tf PHILADELPHIA.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S
LOCK-STITCH
Family Sewing Machine.
OVER 625,000 NOW IN USE.
EXAMINE IT BEFORE BUYING ANY OTHER.
Sold on Lease Plan $10 Per Month.
PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
8 5 fmwt PHILADELPHIA.

THE NEW PARHAM
IS UNDOUBTEDLY
THE STRONGEST AND LIGHTEST,
The Best and Most Perfect Finished.

Its movements as Speedy and as Light as any other Machine.

It uses a Straight Needle,
Making a tight Lock-Stitch
That cannot be Unravelled.
Perfectly fair upon both sides.

It has the new Needle-holder.
No springing or bending of the Needle
In changing from coarse to fine,
Thereby avoiding all dropped or missed Stitches.

It uses the celebrated Shuttle Carrier.
No Race or Groove employed.
No Soiling or Oiling of the Thread.
No Friction or Wearing of the Shuttle

THE LARGEST PIECE OF WORK WILL PASS UNDER IT.

IT WILL SEW THE FINEST AND MOST DELICATE FABRIC WITHOUT THE USE OF PAPER UNDERNEATH.

IT WILL SEW THE HEAVIEST BEAVER CLOTH OR LINEN DUCK WITH LINEN THREAD, MARSEILLES, PIQUE AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, PASS OVER SEAMS OR TURN CORNERS PERFECTLY.

IT WILL HEM, FELL, BRAID, CORD, QUILT TUCK AND GATHER.

THE PARHAM COMPANY'S
NEW
Family Sewing Machine
IS FULLY WARRANTED IN EVERY PARTICULAR
SOLD ON EASY TERMS.

Office and Salesroom,
No. 704 CHESNUT St.,
1 29 PHILADELPHIA

INSURANCE.

RETURN
OF THE
IMPERIAL FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

Whole amount of capital stock subscribed, for which the stockholders are personally liable. Gold	$6,972,000·00
Amount of stock actually paid in cash, gold	$3,021,200·00
Cash market value of each share, $2,033·50 for every $290·50 of paid stock.	
Company Incorporated 1803.	

ASSETS.

Real Estate, Mortgages, Bonds, Consols, Debentures, etc. etc. Total	5,757,572·71

LIABILITIES.

Unpaid Losses in process of adjustment, Dividends due Stockholders, amounts required to insure outstanding risks, Government duties, etc. etc.	$1,056,471·59

United States Branch.

ASSETS.

Amount of cash on hand	$4,818·26
Amount of cash in bank	15,000·00
Unpaid premiums	30,861·21
Amount of cash in agents' hands in course of transmission	50,170·15
United States and other bonds	481,625·59
Stock held by the Company as collateral security for loans	56,500·00
Office furniture, etc.	5,000·00
Total	$647,975·21

LIABILITIES.

Amount of losses in process of adjustment	$83,499·84
Amounts of all other existing claims against the Company, contested or otherwise	18,651·28
	$102,151·12

INCOME FOR THE YEAR.

Amount of cash premiums received	$632,676·16
Amount of cash from interest	5,599·29
Income from other sources	41,056·21
	$679,331·66

PREVOST & HERRING,
AGENTS,
No. 107 South THIRD Street.
Philadelphia, February 2, 1870. 2 4 fmw6t

THE FINE ARTS.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.

THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 3mrp HAVE ARRIVED.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9, 1870.

A Healthy Board of Health.

One of the veracious varioloid stories which the arbitrary conduct of the Board of Health has put into circulation is, that a few days ago a young married woman, represented to be suffering from smallpox, was forcibly abducted from her home at a boarding-house at the northeast corner of Macdougal and Amity streets, and conveyed in an open van to the hospital. From all that I have been able to learn, it appears that the poor woman had been ill for some days, that the suspicions of the landlady had been aroused, that the young woman's husband had left her early in the morning in order to procure board and lodging elsewhere, and that while he was gone an ambulance drove up to the boarding-house and a rough-looking man descended, and his wife was compelled to rise, dress herself, and enter the ambulance, in which she was driven off. Nor is this all: the ambulance had meanwhile, to suit the convenience of one of its drivers, been driven around to a place on Fourth street, and the sick woman was compelled to walk, thinly clad, through the cold, to where the ambulance was in waiting. A charitable lady, who happened to spy some of these proceedings, sent the poor thing some grapes and oranges, and a bottle of hot water to put to her feet, but the beast who drove the ambulance refused to allow his victim to avail herself of them. Now I have no doubt that Dr. Harris is a busy man. He certainly ought to be, if he conscientiously attends to all the duties which devolve upon him from the Board of Health; but it may well be doubted whether kidnapping a smallpox patient, and forcing her to walk shivering through the street at the height of her illness, is the most humane and surest method of preventing a spread of the disease.

The Sorosisters.

Do not imagine because I have said nothing of the Sorosis lately that it has ceased to exist. It has had a meeting at Delmonico's to which no males were admitted, but from which a few particulars happened to leak out, principally, I presume, through the garrulity of the solitary waiter who handed around the ice-cream. What the precise object of this association is no man has yet succeeded in discovering. The sisters do not do any work. They do not apply themselves to charity. They are engaged in no social movement which has for its object the regeneration of any particular abuse. It appears to be merely a periodical conversazione, where weak tea and thin bread and butter are consumed between the intervals of gossip. In fact, it is said to resemble, in its general features, another much less prominent society known as "The Tiffins," which is composed of married ladies, who meet together to gossip and guzzle in a modest way, and over the bills they are running up at Delmonico's to gloat over those they have run up at the milliner's already.

Editorial Dangers.

An editor of one of the most prominent journals of this city was relating to me yesterday one of his trials. It appears that about two weeks ago in an unguarded moment he got off an editorial paragraph to the effect that a good, clean, motherly pie-woman, who knew how to bake flaky pastry, and concoct a good cup of coffee, would find plenty of custom among editorial offices. He glowingly described the pecuniary bliss of the career she would enter upon, and did not conclude without expressing some hope of giving personal patronage to such a woman, could such a one possibly be found. The unfortunate paragraph was printed, and the ill-starred editor has not had any pocket-money he could call his own since. He lives a life beset with pie-women. The day after the article appeared, letters from every pie-woman in the metropolis who could write poured in upon him, asking every conceivable question as to the sums to be realized, the likelihood of permanent success, the means to be taken to insure it, etc. etc. For consistency's sake he has been compelled to purchase largely of every culinary adventuress who showed herself in his sanctum bearing a basket. By a forced addiction to oyster-patties and krullers, molasses cakes, corn bread, muffins, and sandwiches, he has already laid the foundations of dyspepsia. At the moment of his speaking with me he was surrounded by the ghastly remains of his recent lunch, and I was preparing to leave a little mouse of a woman with a mountain of a basket made her way into his presence exclaiming:—

"I saw an article in your paper the other day sir, asking for a pie-woman," etc. etc.

The expression upon his face at those words I will not attempt to describe. The similitude of the dying duck in a thunderstorm would be infinitely feeble in expressing it.

Italian Opera.

People in New York go to see, not Italian opera, but Signor Lefranc. He is the only artist whom they applaud, and they do encore him in the most heartless manner. At present he is most industriously engaged in ruining his voice. He responds to all the encores with the sweetest nature possible, and the more he curses the American climate in private, the more blessed is the aspect with which he beams upon the American people in public. He, indeed, is the only success of the season. De Briol and even Kellogg are ignored when he is on the stage with either of them.

Mr. Rosenberg.

This artist-editor, who is successful in almost as many different pursuits as he has fingers on his hand, to say nothing of toes, has been engaged in an interesting squabble with an amateur art-critic. How he finds time to demolish him, between writing novels for Frank Leslie, and painting pictures which are snapped up by connoisseurs as soon as finished, I don't know. But he does!

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton will appear in the popular musical adaptation of *Fanchon the Cricket*.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Edwin Adams will personate "Narcisse Rameau" for the last time this evening. To-morrow evening *The Marble Heart* will be performed.

AT THE ARCH Mr. John Brougham's drama of *The Red Light* will be represented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE a variety of Ethiopian attractions will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the Lilliputian minstrel, General Grant, Jr., will appear this evening, in conjunction with other attractions.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give performances of magic at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE PAREPA-ROSA English opera troupe will commence a brief season at the Academy of Music on Friday evening next. The opening opera will be Mozart's *Marriage of Figaro*, which will include in the cast Madame Rosa, Miss Hersee, and all the principal members of the troupe.

The *Marriage of Figaro* is a charming work that is very seldom performed on account of its musical intricacies, and because it is rarely possible to collect a company capable of giving it in a manner at all proportionate to its merits. It has not been performed in this city for a number of years, and never in English, so that its production by Madame Parepa-Rosa and her troupe will be an event to be remembered. This combination is an unusually strong one, and it is far superior in every respect to any of the German or Italian companies that have appeared here lately. It certainly can give the *Marriage of Figaro* in good style if that feat is within the power of any troupe that we are likely to hear for some time to come.

At the matinee on Saturday *The Bohemian Girl* will be presented, with Madame Rosa as "Arline."

Seats for the first night and matinee can now be secured at the Academy and at Trumpler's.

The *repertoire* for next week will contain the operas of *Faust*, *Der Frieschutz*, *Trovatore*, *Martha*, and *Fra Diavolo*.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING	CHEAPER
CLOTHING	BETTER MADE
CLOTHING	BETTER CUT
CLOTHING	BETTER FITTING

AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.

WINTER.—
Snow and ice and sleet,
On the house tops, 'neath your feet;
And the wind, how it howls, as o'er hill and plain
It rushes, with all its might and main.
And freezing poverty cries in pain
As it enters their hearts, then out again.
Away it goes with demon's laugh,
Leaving distress and death in its icy path.
Now is the season for overcoats,
The cheapest and best you will find at Stokes'.
The number of his great Clothing Store
Is CHESNUT STREET, EIGHT TWENTY-FOUR.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and curative in all Lung Complaints, Bronchitis, etc. It is a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, and needs only a trial to prove its worth. Sold everywhere.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FREE FROM DIRT.—Is there any hair coloring preparation, either here or in Europe, that resembles PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR? Not one. It is a clear fluid that flows from the bottle; does not stain the skin, and produces none but natural shades of color. It has no sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

RESIDENCE AND STABLE AT PUBLIC SALE.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons will offer on Tuesday next, at the Exchange, a valuable Residence and Stable S. W. corner of Sixteenth and Christian streets. See their advertisement in another column.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s Orchestral Grand Pianos beat everything in the shape of pianos, and are very properly called the king of pianos. Go and hear them at No. 927 Chesnut street.

BEFORE purchasing, call and examine the Parham New Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom No. 704 Chesnut street. Every machine warranted.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

MONTHLY.—Parham Sewing Machines sold on easy monthly instalments at No. 704 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash.
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

PILES.—Dr. W. A. McCandless, No. 1926 Spring Garden street, gives his entire time to the permanent cure of Piles. Best city reference given.

PARHAM New Family Sewing Machines on terms to suit all, at No. 704 Chesnut street.

PROCLAMATION!

OAK HALL, Feb. 7, 1870.

Whereas,

We have still ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH of Clothing, which MUST be disposed of:

And,

The Season, thus far so mild, will YET BE SO COLD that the Warmest Winter Garments will be needed:

And Whereas,

There are Thousands of People who would buy if they had Money enough:

Therefore, Be it Remembered,

1st. That we,

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

THE PEOPLE'S CLOTHIERS,

Will sell this $100,000's Worth of Fine Clothing for $60,000, either in ONE GREAT LOT, or in Smaller Lots, or in Single Suits, Garments, etc., at same rate.

2d. That due Notice of this be given, that everybody may have the advantage of this Special concession.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

MCFARLAND—CHILDS.—On February 7, 1870, by Rev. John Thompson, at the Parsonage of the Frankford Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. WILLIAM MCFARLAND to Miss MARY JANE CHILDS, all of Frankford, Pa.

REEVES—EVERMAN.—On Tuesday, the 8th instant, by Rev. John H. Castle, GEORGE W. REEVES to NANNIE, daughter of John W. Everman, all of Philadelphia.

THOMAS—BRADY.—On January 18, 1870, by the Rev. Father O'Neil, of the Cathedral, Mr. CHARLES M. THOMAS to Miss KATIE A. BRADY, all of this city.

DIED.

AUSTIN.—On the 7th instant, THOMAS J. AUSTIN, in the 27th year of his age.

The relatives and friends, also Washington Lodge, No. 27, K. of P., and Cohocksink Lodge, No. 383, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1227 Dey street, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ENGELMAN.—On the 7th instant, KATE R., wife of William B. Engelman, in the 35th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1231 Nagle street, on Thursday afternoon at 2½ o'clock. Interment at Mount Vernon Cemetery.

GARMAN.—On Monday morning, February 7, DAVID GARMAN, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Northern Liberty Council, No. 28, Northern Liberty Degree Council, No. 1, O. U. A. M., and American Mechanics' Funeral Benefit Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 146 Dana street, on Thursday afternoon next, the 10th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

PEIRCE.—On the 9th instant, of scarlet fever, WALTER WOODWARD, youngest child of C. N. and Charlotte L. Peirce, aged 4 years.

Funeral on Sixth-day (Friday) at 2 o'clock. **

SHAFFNER.—On the 7th instant, JOHN CHARLES, infant son of John H. and Mary E. Shaffner, aged 5 months and 21 days.

WATCHES.

1124 CHESNUT STREET.

American, Swiss and English

WATCHES

AT

CLARK & BIDDLE'S,

Special Agents in Philadelphia for

AMERICAN WATCHES,

Made by E. Howard & Co., Boston. [1 12 wfm

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE,

THE VERY HANDSOME

Four-Story Brown Stone Residence

No. 1813 WALNUT Street,

OPPOSITE RITTENHOUSE SQUARE,

The most desirable location in the city.

26 feet 6 inches front by 235 feet deep to Sansom Street.

House replete with modern conveniences, and in perfect order. Apply to

LEWIS H. REDNER,

2 9 wf2t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

ARCH ST. RESIDENCE

FOR SALE.

The large and commodious FOUR-STORY BRICK DWELLING, on the south side of ARCH Street, No. 1820, with elegant Back Buildings, furnished with every modern convenience and improvements. Lot 22 feet front by 160 feet to Cuthbert street.

If desirable, the furniture can be purchased with the house. Terms easy. A greater portion of the money can remain on mortgage. Apply to

HENRY HUDDY,

1 5 tf No. 145 North SECOND Street.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 20 acres and 8 perches of land, situate on the Plymouth branch of the Norristown Railroad, about two miles from Conshohocken. There is one large three-story stone dwelling, one two-story do., and four two-story frame dwellings; one large stone barn, a brick summer kitchen, stone dairy-house (covering a spring of excellent water), wagon-house, etc.; an orchard of thrifty apple trees, from which 200 bushels of choice fruit was gathered last fall, besides grapes, cherries, plums, etc. By actual measurement 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre has been raised upon this property without any special effort. The soil is a rich loam with a limestone base. There is a quarry of excellent limestone opened upon the place, above water level, and upon even grade with the railroad which runs through the property. A saving of $250 per month can be made over others working quarries in the vicinity, from the fact that, if water is ever found in this quarry, it will drain itself. There is also upon the property a valuable vein of lead and silver ore. Several hundred pounds of the mineral, with report of an assay of the same by Prof. Booth, of the United States Mint, may be seen at my office.

Altogether, this is one of the most valuable properties in the vicinity of Philadelphia. It will be sold low, and upon favorable terms, if applied for before the 20th inst.

H. A. CHAMBERS,
Room 3, Bank of the Republic,
809 and 811 CHESNUT Street,
2 9 tf Philadelphia.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE, AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, BY M. THOMAS & SONS, ON TUESDAY NEXT, FEBRUARY 15, 1870, AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON, ALL THAT VERY ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BRICK (BROWNSTONE FRONT TO SECOND STORY) MESSUAGE, WITH THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS, CONTAINING ALL THE LATE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, AND LOT OF GROUND, SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF BROAD STREET, NORTH OF OXFORD STREET, NO. 1666, THE LOT CONTAINING IN FRONT ON BROAD STREET 25 FEET, AND EXTENDING IN DEPTH 200 FEET TO CARLISLE STREET, HAVING TWO FRONTS. THE HOUSE IS WELL BUILT AND IN EXCELLENT REPAIR.

ALSO, A TWO-STORY BRICK STABLE AND COACH-HOUSE, WITH COACHMAN'S ROOM IN THE REAR ON CARLISLE STREET, WITH ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FIVE HORSES AND FOUR CARRIAGES, WITH ALL THE LATE EXTRA MODERN APPLIANCES. THE WHOLE PROPERTY HAS GOOD UNDERGROUND DRAINAGE. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. WILL BE OPEN FOR EXAMINATION ANY DAY PREVIOUS TO SALE. 2 9 3t*

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Modern three-story brick residence with stable, S. W. corner of Sixteenth and Christian streets, 67 by 129 feet; three fronts. On Tuesday, February 15, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the southwest corner of Sixteenth and Christian streets; the lot containing in front on Christian street 67 feet, and extending in depth along Sixteenth street 129 feet 8¼ inches to Montrose street. It has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc.; also, substantial brick stable, 67 feet front on Montrose street. The vacant lot on the corner of Christian street, 49 feet front, is very valuable for building purposes. Terms—$12,000 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 9 12 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT.

TO LET—THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 Chesnut street, twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Possession May 1, 1870. Address

THOMAS S. FLETCHER,
12 10tf Delanco, N. J.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK Dwelling, No. 655 North Twelfth street, above Wallace. Three story double back buildings, with all modern conveniences complete. Rent, $800. Inquire on premises. 1 27tf

WANTS.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A HOUSE containing at least 20 Rooms, located between Chesnut and Pine and Broad and Seventeenth streets. Must have all the modern improvements and be in thorough repair. Rent not to exceed $2000 per annum. Address A. P. O., Box 2887. 2 4 6t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL THE NEW BOOKS

For sale at Wholesale Prices by

PORTER & COATES,
Publishers and Booksellers,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET.

Our New and Elegant

ART GALLERY

Is now open with the finest collection of PAINTINGS, CHROMOS and ENGRAVINGS in the city. 2 2mwf3p

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by

WILLIAM H. WISTAR,

lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends

Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

WISTAR & BOULTON.

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

STEAM OR HOT WATER.

PLANS OF PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 11 23 3m5p

DRY GOODS.

E. R. LEE,

No. 43 North EIGHTH Street.

CARD! CARD! CARD!

Having Purchased for Cash

The Hosiery and Underwear Stock

Of a First-class House Declining the Business,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE AT

50 Cents on the Dollar, Cartwright & Warner's Best Goods.

- Ladies' and Gents' Spring and Summer Vests.
- Boys' and Misses' Summer Vests.
- Ladies' and Gents' heavy Merino Vests.
- Ladies' fine Balbriggan Hose.
- Ladies' fine English Hose.
- Ladies' fine French Lisle Thread Hose.
- Ladies' Iron Frame Hose.
- Gents' Balbriggan Half Hose.
- Gents' super stout and fine English Half Hose.
- Gents' fine full regular Half Hose, 15 and 19.
- Children's fine English Long Hose.
- Children's fine English Three-quarter Hose.
- Children's fine English Half Hose.
- Children's Merino Half, Three-quarter, and Long Hose.
- Children's Cashmere Hose.

We would call especial attention of Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of obtaining

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY

(At one-half the value) for the present and coming season, to the ABOVE STOCK. The cheapest ever offered. 2 8 3t

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORES.

OLD STORE.

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW STORE,

No. 1128 CHESNUT Street.

NEW DEPARTMENT—BED CLOTHING.

BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
ALLENDALE AND LANCASTER QUILTS.
LINEN SHEETINGS, all widths.
COTTON SHEETINGS, all widths.
PILLOW CASINGS.

We bid for a large trade in BED CLOTHING, by selling reliable goods at the lowest prices. 8 21 mwf

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CONTINUATION OF SALE

The balance of Stock in Store,

No. 920 CHESNUT Street,

WILL BE CLOSED OUT AT RETAIL.

The entire stock is now on first floor. Store open on MONDAY, the 7th inst.

REAL BARGAINS MAY BE EXPECTED.

THE HORSE, WAGON, MIRRORS, and WAX FIGURES. 2 8 2t

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.

12-4, 10-4, 9-4, and 8-4 Sheeting Muslins and Linens.
6-4, 5-4, and 42-inch Pillow Muslins and Linens.
4-4 Bleached and Brown Muslins, of all makes.
Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies, and Towels.
Tickings, all grades, from 25 cents to $1·00.
Marseilles, Jacquard, Lancaster, and Honeycomb Counterpanes.
Marseilles Bureau Covers, in extra size and quality.
Table and Stand Covers in variety.
Hotels and Boarding Houses furnished with the above goods at the lowest prices.

STOKES & WOOD,

S. W. COR. SEVENTH AND ARCH STS.,

PHILADELPHIA. swf

MRS. R. DILLON, NO. 323 AND 331 SOUTH Street, has a large assortment of fine Millinery for Ladies and Misses, Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Velvets and Velveteens, Crapes, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, Sash Ribbons, Ornaments, Mourning Millinery, Crape Veils, etc. 14 5

ZEPHYRS AND GERMANTOWN WOOLS, Stocking Yarns of all kinds; Tidy, Crochet, and Mending Cotton, wholesale and retail, at Factory, No. 1024 LOMBARD Street. 11 23 3m

EDUCATIONAL.

LAW SCHOOL OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Second Term 1869-70 begins 21st February, 1870.

INSTRUCTORS AND TOPICS.

Nathaniel Holmes, A. M., Royall Professor.—Domestic Relations, Equity Pleading, and Evidence.

Christopher C. Langdell, A. M., Dane Professor.—Negotiable Paper and Partnership.

Charles S. Bradley, LL. D., Lecturer.—Law of Real Property.

Edmund H. Bennett, A. M., Lecturer.—Criminal Law, Wills and Administration.

John C. Gray, Jr., A. M., Lecturer.—Jurisprudence of the United States and Bankruptcy.

The instruction is by lectures, moot courts, exercises in written and oral discussion of legal subjects, and preparation of pleadings.

The library is one of the most complete in the United States, and in some departments unequalled; it now comprises about 16,000 volumes, and additions are constantly being made.

The fees are $50 per term, and $25 for one-half or any smaller fraction of a term. No extra charges.

For admission to the school, catalogues, circulars, or any information, address J. A. L. WHITTIER, Registrar.

2 9

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S

CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY,

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street.

Thorough preparation for Business or College.

Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc.

A first-class Primary Department. [1 19 1m

Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street.

MISS SUSAN GALTON BEGS TO ANnounce that she will give instruction in SINGING AND PIANO.

Term beginning March 1.

Address, care W. H. Boner & Co., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 1 28 4w*

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE academic year of the STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, a select family boarding school for boys, South Amboy, N. J., will commence on February 1, 1870.

1 22 1m* J. B. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M., CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1108 MARKET Street. [1 17 1m*

HATS AND CAPS.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street next door to the Post Office. [1 19 rp]

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

H. T. HELMBOLD'S

Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The proprietor trusts that his remedies, from the fact of their being advertised, may not be classed as patent medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated physician for more than

TWO HUNDRED YEARS.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia 19 years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Urinary Organs existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the Liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The Buchu, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION ACKNOWLEDGED. I now ship to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered, large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction, or advice, might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation, and on this principle, but they had been *years* in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days, and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been engaged in business, there may be those located at a distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:—

FROM THE LARGEST MANUFACTURING CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the drug store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
"Firm of Powers & Weightman,
"Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown streets, Philadelphia, November 15, 1854."

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "*Publicity*." If somebody should discover a remedy to prolong life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster would he be to withhold his knowledge! We have yet to learn from what *chapter or verse in Scripture to quote*, "that men may not *heal others of their fellow-men of any disease*."

Nor have we asked *Pickwicks*, *Affected Prudes*, or, in short, *men who are possessed of every kind of sense but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own*. The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "QUACKS."

We offer the following evidence:—

SEE JOURNAL OF PHARMACY.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY DR. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, A CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN, AND MEMBER OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, IRELAND, AND PUBLISHED IN THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE KING AND QUEEN'S JOURNAL.

SEE MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL REVIEW, PUBLISHED BY BENJAMIN TRAVERS, FELLOW OF ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

SEE PROF. DEWEES' VALUABLE WORKS ON THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

SEE REMARKS MADE BY THE LATE CELEBRATED DR. PHYSICK, PHILADELPHIA.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

See medical properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:—

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the urinary organs, such as gravel, chronic catarrh of the bladder and urethra, diseases of the prostate gland, and retention or the incontinence of urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, cutaneous affections, and dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

CURE OF GRAVEL OF FIVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this country about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our country named J. B. Estell had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day. Very respectfully yours, etc.,

ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

CURE OF BLADDER AND KIDNEY AFFECTION OF LONG STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 5, 1869.

H. T. Helmbold, Esq.:—

DEAR SIR:—I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a few days past. But yesterday relief came through the effect of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered with "so hard." I attribute my cure to your medicine entirely, and would recommend all persons similarly affected to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers. Yours truly,

THOMAS J. BENNETT.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. G. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. B. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Reading, Conn.
R. W. R. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York City.
And many others if necessary.

CURE OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER AFFECTION OF A PATIENT SEVENTY-EIGHT YEARS OF AGE.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Penn., March 31, 1869.

EDITOR "COSMOPOLITE":—I desire as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results, for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am an infirm old man, nearly 78 years of age, and consequently medicines cannot be expected to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery, that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public. Yours respectfully,

D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:—
Colonel DAN. RICE, Girard, Penn.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Penn., editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEORGE H. CUTLER, Girard, Penn., attorney.
C. I. HINDS, Girard, Penn., attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Penn., attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Penn., merchant.
DAVID E. DAY, Girard, Penn., merchant.
C. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Penn., merchant.
B. C. ELY, Girard, Penn., druggist.

A PERMANENT CURE OF GRAVEL OF TWELVE YEARS' STANDING—STONE PASSED AND TO BE SEEN.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1869.

Dr. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaint was the "kidneys" and "bladder." I have been sometimes from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, and could not. Have consulted doctors, both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say by the quart, also liquored medicines, but found no relief from any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I could not rest night or day. It would soon have been "all up" with me, if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire *Courier*, headed "Kidneys." I read it through, and thought I would try it. I purchased a bottle, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things and cost me so much? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt bad; but I finished it and get another. By the time I took half of the second I still got worse (apparently.) When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite downhearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. I had not taken any of his medicine, but on my return continued using the "Buchu," and in the afternoon it had the desired effect.

I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case, and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield *Republican* is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well-wisher.

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford county, Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BEARSFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

DR KEYSER

is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, etc.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Penn.

AUG. 11, 1865.

A CASE OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 25, 1867.

H. T. Helmbold, Druggist:—

DEAR SIR:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medical preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any one doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others, if necessary.

NEW YORK STATE VOL. INSTITUTE,
Corner of 5th av. and 76th st., Central Park.
[A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.]

Dr. H. T. Helmbold:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. In the case of our little Lieutenant A. J., his pride is no longer mortified, and he is free from the daily morning anathemas of the chambermaid who has charge of his bedding. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance; and many a poor child suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a bad habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours,

Colonel YOUNG,
General Sup't and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, Jan. 23, 1868.

Mr. H. T. Helmbold:—

DEAR SIR:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, etc.

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and
Semi-weekly *Telegraph*.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 Broadway, New York, and No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with *fac-simile* of my chemical warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD. [1 29 4w

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DANIEL WEBSTER.

The Last Days of the Great Statesman.

The second volume of George Ticknor Curtis' "Life of Daniel Webster" will be issued in a few days by D. Appleton & Co. From the narrative of Mr. Curtis we make the following extracts with regard to the last moments of Mr. Webster.

Interview with Professor Felton.

Shortly before his death he had a visit from Professor Felton, who afterwards published the following account of it:—

On the most beautiful day of the most beautiful month in the year, Saturday, September 18, Mr. Webster drove his guest, attended by one of his men on horseback, over the estate. The air was soft and balmy, and seemed to bear healing on its wings. The great statesman was physically weak, having suffered long from his annual catarrh, and from another more obstinate complaint, which was slowly but surely undermining a constitution once gigantic in its strength. But the genial breath of heaven, and the sight of dear and familiar objects unvisited by him before since his return from Washington, soothed and revived him. His eye wandered over his extensive domain with a brightness undimmed by age or disease. Each point suggested some memory, pleasant or mournful, which he recalled with unfaltering precision, and related with that rare felicity of phrase which marked the most familiar conversation of Daniel Webster. The history of the former owners of the soil, the circumstances under which he became its purchaser, the improvements he has made upon it, the trees he had planted, the cattle and sheep he had imported and introduced there, were dwelt upon with a clearness and interest which sank deep into the listener's heart. Some of the reminiscences these scenes and objects recalled moved the illustrious narrator to tears; for he brought before him the forms of beloved ones, associated with his earliest residence here, and now sleeping the long sleep of death, on the spot which his name has consecrated to the deathless memory of his countrymen and the world. His voice became tremulous and low, his hands quivered as he held the reins, and for a moment it seemed as if that mighty heart would break. But the sad vision passed away, and present objects and cheerful thoughts resumed their place. His flocks and herds were driven up to the carriage, and he spoke of them and commented on their several qualities, not only with the knowledge of a farmer, but with the feeling of one to whom every creature of God is dear. After having pointed out, at some length, the characteristics of the different breeds, he checked himself with a smile, and said, "How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough and that glorieth in the goad that driveth oxen, and is occupied in their labors, and whose talk is of bullocks?" After a few moments' pause, he added, "I do not believe that passage is in any of the canonical books; it does not sound canonical; it certainly is not canonical." Mr. Webster was right. The words occur in the thirty-eighth chapter of Ecclesiasticus, as the writer was amused to find on his return. From time to time, on meeting his rural neighbors, he would stop to talk over with them the subjects of agriculture in which they had a common interest; and it was pleasant to witness the kindly and affectionate intercourse between him whose fame filled the world and the homely neighbors and friends who—

> "Along the cool, sequestered vale of life,
> Had kept the noiseless tenor of their way."

To one who anxiously inquired after his health, he said, "I am not good for much. My strength is nearly gone! I am no match for you, now. I am scarcely a match for your grandson yonder." To the question, whether the love of nature grew stronger in him with the progress of time, he answered:—"Yes, undoubtedly. The man who has not abandoned himself to sensuality feels, as years advance and old age comes on, a greater love of mother earth, a greater willingness, and even desire, to return to her bosom, and mingle again with this universal frame of things from which he sprang." As he spoke these words, with slow and solemn tone, he seemed to look upon the face of nature as upon the face of a living being to whom he was bound by the ties of a conscious friendship and immortal love; and the soft wind, breathing with a warmth like summer through the unchanged leaves of the neighboring trees, whispered an audible answer to the voice and look of love of the dying statesman. He had drawn his health from these scenes and these pursuits; a constitution naturally feeble had grown into heroic proportions and gigantic strength as he walked and worked, in the intervals of public business, beneath the open sky and had "taken this heavenly bath, the air, without measure and without stint." * * * His conversation was deeply interesting throughout—mostly serious, earnest, sometimes pathetic, sometimes lightened with playful touches of humor, always full of kindness and gentleness. His serious thoughts naturally clothed themselves in sublime expressions, in language radiant with poetical but unaffected beauty, suggested by the surrounding objects, or by the themes that spontaneously sprang up in a conversation of three memorable hours. Moral, literary, religious topics were touched upon, but politics not at all. To the question what had been the studies by which his style was formed, he said:—"When I was a young man, a student in college, I delivered a Fourth-of-July oration. My friends thought so well of it that they requested a copy for the press. It was printed, and I have a copy of it now—the only one in existence." (In this he was mistaken.) "Joseph Dennie, a writer of great reputation at that time, wrote a review in a literary paper which he then edited. He praised parts of the oration as vigorous and eloquent; but other parts he criticised severely, and said they were mere *emptiness.* I thought his criticism was just; and I resolved that, whatever else should be said of my style, from that time forth there should be no *emptiness* in it. I read such English authors as fell in my way—particularly Addison—with great care. Besides, I remembered that I had my bread to earn by addressing the understanding of common men—by convincing juries—and that I must use language perfectly intelligible to them. You will therefore find, in my speeches to juries, no hard words, no Latin phrases, no *fieri facias;* and that is the secret of my style, *if I have any.*" He spoke of Kossuth's eloquence, with admiration of its beauty and ingenuity. He thought "his genius wonderful, and his resources extraordinary, but that he was rather an enthusiast, possessed of the idea that he was born with a mission to fulfil, than a statesman; that his political ideas were not well defined, nor fixed, nor consistent; that he was doubtless a sincere lover of his country, but was a poet, rather than a sound reasoner on affairs of state and the condition of the world." He stopped at a farm-house near his estate, and calling the farmer to the door said, "Well, Mr. A., you are engaged to work for Fletcher to-day, I hear." "Yes, sir." "That's right; now do you come over to my house, take my gun, and go out and shoot some of the plovers I just saw alight in the pasture yonder, and Fletcher will pay you for the day's work, and I will pay you for the birds." Such pleasantries seasoned his salutations to all the rural neighbors whom he chanced to meet. In this case the man smiled, complied at once with the request, and the plovers appeared on the breakfast table the next morning. At the close of the drive, Mr. Webster sat some time in the library. He had recently been studying the work of Cicero, *De Natura Deorum;* and, taking the volume from the shelf, he read aloud two or three pages, in which one of the persons in the dialogue discourses most eloquently on the Divine Being, and in refutation of the Epicurean philosophy. The deep feeling of the earnest tone with which he read the harmonious Latin sentences of the great Roman gave the fullest meaning to those immortal speculations; and, recommending the passage to the careful study of his guest, he closed the volume and retired. In a subsequent conversation, Mr. Webster spoke of his love of science, and the attention he had bestowed upon it in the fragments of time snatched from his other and absorbing pursuits. He had watched the progress of physical science, and mastered the great results which have distinguished the investigation of the present age. His knowledge of geology was extensive and exact. He had studied the principal works upon this science on journeys made for recreation through interesting geological regions; and many years before, he said, he had employed a learned geologist to make a collection of specimens, and to arrange them on shelves, in the order of the successive layers in the crust of the earth, that while he read at home he might see with his own eyes the order and arrangements of Nature. He had given much attention to physical geography, and its relation to the history of man, and to the distribution of the vegetable and animal kingdoms over the face of the earth. Among the books which had occupied his thoughts during the last year of his life, Humboldt's "Cosmos" held a prominent place. He had read it through, and carefully meditated its contents. He quoted passages from it with expressions of admiration for their scientific precision and poetic beauty; and his general remarks upon the plan, substance, and details of the work showed that he understood it well, and fully appreciated its grandeur as an illustrious monument of a long and splendid scientific career. He mentioned with regret that he had so seldom enjoyed, for any length of time, the society of literary and scientific men. "I have kept very bad company," he exclaimed, with a merry laugh. "I have lived among lawyers, and judges, and jurymen, and politicians, when I should have lived with nature, and in the company of the students of nature." With ichthyology he had not only a sporting, but a scientific acquaintance. His observation of the habits of the fishes in our streams and along our shores was wonderfully minute and accurate. One of the projected occupations of the leisure which he seemed about to enjoy was, to write a book embodying his personal observations on our fresh and salt water fishes; and, in the last conversation the present writer had the honor of holding with him, he commissioned him to propound certain questions to Professor Agassiz, whose classical work on fresh-water fishes he had recently examined, on some of the facts and phenomena of ichthyology that had fallen under his notice, and of which he desired to obtain a scientific explanation. Yet he seemed to have an inward consciousness that his days were drawing to their conclusion. In speaking of plans for the future, he invariably added, "if my life is spared;" and once, when he was urged to dictate an autobiography, he replied:—"My friends have in their possession all the facts of my life which will be of any consequence to the public to know; but perhaps, if God spares my life three or four years longer, I may do it."

Last Words on Political Affairs.

Mr. Webster was much interested in political affairs during his last illness. Mr. Curtis thus relates his last reference to these matters:—

After I had returned to Marshfield that evening, I learned that another letter had been received by Mr. Webster, from a friend in the city of New York, begging that the first one, in relation to the support of General Scott's nomination, might be answered. On the following morning (Thursday) I was again with Mr. Webster to receive further instructions for the will. I found him cheerful, but very much weakened by the progress of the disease. He inquired the public news, and I told him that the State elections in Pennsylvania and elsewhere had resulted in great majorities for the Democratic party. "Yes," he said, "that party will sweep the country; the Whig candidates will obtain one or two States; and it is well; as a *national* party the Whigs are ended." He then spoke of his own condition, saying, "I think I shall get well, but I may not; and therefore there are two or three things which I wish to say to you." He then asked me if I had seen the letter received on the day before from one of his friends in New York. I replied that I had not seen it, but that it seemed to me that the original letter, about which he had conversed with me previously, admitted of an answer to which its signers could take no exception, and that, as they were persons for whom he had great regard, I hoped that such an answer would be made. He then said:—"This is a matter of principle and character and reputation with me, and I will die before I do anything, directly or indirectly, from which it is to be inferred that I acquiesce in the nomination made at Baltimore. I ask nobody to vote for me, I expect it of nobody; I find fault with nobody for supporting the nomination. But I cannot and will not say that I acquiesce in it. Go back to my original answer to the New York letter which I dictated, but have not signed. Those are my sentiments. I say to you now, as I said in that answer, that, if I were to do this thing, I should feel my cheeks already scorched with shame by the reproaches of posterity." I then read to him a note which I had received that morning from a friend in Boston, expressing the hope that Mr. Webster would remain firm to his own opinion in this matter, and not be governed by the wishes of others. "Write to ——," said he, "and tell him to look over toward Charlestown, and see if Bunker Hill monument is still standing." This, I believe, was the last occasion on which Mr. Webster said anything upon any political subject. He appeared from this time forward to dismiss from his mind all thought of political affairs: to live only in his affections for those who were dear to him; and to make preparation for that great change which might be soon at hand.

PREPARING FOR DEATH.

But although he had thus withdrawn from all that world of public affairs in which his activity had been so great and his interest so deep, he did not to the last loosen his hold upon other relations of his earthly existence, or cease to think and act upon the most minute domestic concerns with the same exact attention he had paid to them when in health. Besides his immediate family and servants, there were now with him two of his friends to whom he was tenderly attached, Mr. Harvey and Mr. Edward Curtis, his relatives Mr. and Mrs. Paige, his son-in-law Mr. Appleton, Mr. LeRoy, a brother of Mrs. Webster, and Miss Downs. The presence of these guests, and of the medical gentlemen who attended him, made a somewhat numerous household, for whose comfort he gave directions from day to day.

On Friday morning, before he gave me the last instructions for his will, he sent for Porter Wright, directed the farm-work for the day, and gave him money to pay the laborers, and all else due in the neighborhood. And so he went on through that day, with all his great faculties and fancies under the same control that had marked his whole life; seeing, in the intervals when he was free from suffering, all who were in the house, conversing as he always had, but with a gentle and overflowing affection that seemed to grow stronger and stronger as his bodily powers sank beneath the disease which was wearing away his life. He had now become so feeble that he could sit up only for a short time. He was placed in an easy-chair, and sat with Dr. Jeffries alone. The good Doctor fell asleep for a moment, and Mr. Webster, who thought he was silent from sadness, said:—"Cheer up, Doctor; don't be sad—I shall get along." The Doctor answered:—"I was not sad. Mr. Webster; the truth is, I was in the land o' nod." "Well," said Mr. Webster, "that's all right." In the course of that evening his servant, William, who was supporting him with a pillow, fell asleep. Mr. Webster turned to Dr. Jeffries, who was sitting by his bedside, and said, smiling, "William means to take it out." Later in the night he directed Sarah, who had been up for the two previous nights, to go to bed. She, however, came into the room as late as 12 o'clock, thinking he was asleep. He noticed her and called out:—"You everlasting Sarah, why are you not in bed?"

His Last Words on Religion.

His religious hopes were bright as his end approached. His latest religious utterances are given as follows by Mr. Curtis:—

He then looked inquiringly around the room, as if to see that all were there whom he wished to address. As he was manifestly about to say something that ought to be preserved, I sat down at a table, in front of which some of the ladies were standing, and on which there happened to be ink and paper (the pen was still in my hand), and wrote down the words just as they fell from his lips. He spoke in a strong, full voice, that might have been heard over half the house, and with his usual modulation and emphasis; but very slowly, and with an occasional pause. He said:—

"My general wish on earth has been to do my Maker's will. I thank Him now for all the mercies that surround me. I thank Him for the means He has given me of doing some little good; for my children—these beloved objects; for my nature and associations. I thank Him that I am to die, if I am, under so many circumstances of love and affection. I thank Him for all His care. No man, who is not a brute, can say that he is not afraid of death. No man can come back from that bourne; no man can comprehend the will or the works of God. That there is a God, all must acknowledge. I see Him in all these wondrous works. Himself, how wondrous! The great mystery is Jesus Christ—the Gospel. What would be the condition of any of us if we had not the hope of immortality? What ground is there to rest upon but the Gospel? There were scattered hopes of the immortality of the soul, running down, especially among the Jews. The Jews believed in a spiritual origin of creation. The Romans never reached it; the Greeks never reached it. It is a tradition, if that communication was made to the Jews by God himself, through Moses and the fathers. But there is, even to the Jews, no direct assurance of an immortality in heaven. There is now and then a scattered intimation, as in Job, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth;' but a proper consideration of that does not refer it to Jesus Christ at all. But there were intimations—crepuscular—twilight. But, but, but, thank God, the Gospel of Jesus Christ brought life and immortality to light—rescued it—brought it to light. There is an admirable discourse on that subject by Dr. Barrow, preacher to the Inner Temple. I think it is his sixth sermon. Well, I don't feel as if I am to fall off; I may."

He now paused for a short time: a drowsiness appeared to come over him, and his eyes were closed. In a moment or two he opened them, and looking eagerly round, he asked:—"Have I—wife, son, doctor, friends, are you all here?—have I, on this occasion, said anything unworthy of Daniel Webster?" "No, no, dear sir," was the response from all. He then began the words of the Lord's Prayer; but, after the first sentence, feeling faint, he cried out, earnestly, "Hold me up, I do not wish to pray with a fainting voice." He was instantly raised a little by a movement of the pillows, and then repeated the whole of the prayer in clear and distinct tones, ending his devotions with these words:—

"And now, unto God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, be praise for ever and for ever! Peace on earth, and good-will to *men—that* is the happiness, the essence—*good-will towards men.*"

TAKING LEAVE OF THE FAMILY.

While he had been uttering the little discourse which has now been given, several of the colored servants had gathered at the door of the chamber, to hear the last words of a master who had emancipated more than one of them from slavery, and all of whom loved him with their whole hearts. He did not see them, but he now asked for them:—

"Where's Monica and the rest of them? Let me see their faces. Come in here, ye faithful."

Then addressing those who stood by the bedside, he said:—

"Remember all that *I* remember my three nieces—my brother's two children, my sister's daughter, Mrs. Emily Webster."

At this moment, Mrs. Webster, in a flood of tears, threw her arms around his neck. He soothed her emotion with a tender firmness, saying, "My dear wife, when you and I were married at the Bowling Green, we knew that we must one day part;" and having in some degree calmed her agitation, he desired her to go again to her own room, telling her that he would send for her when it should be necessary to take final leave. He was then assisted to lie down, and, an opiate having been administered, he obtained some sleep. Dr. J. Mason Warren had now arrived, and came to the bedside as soon as Mr Webster was again awake. Mr. Webster turned to him, held out his hand, and answered the questions which he asked, which were few, from the fear of disturbing him. It was now about 8 o'clock. Dr. Warren observes, in a written account of the case:—

Judging simply from the symptoms, I should, in any other case, have said that life could not have been prolonged half an hour. His great tenacity to life, and the very gradual modes in which the vital organs gave way, were remarkable; such as I do not remember to have witnessed in any other case. * * * In about half an hour after I entered the room, and after a short interval of rest, he suddenly reached out his hand and begged me to lift him up in bed, which, with assistance, was at once done, when, without any great effort, a large mass of blood was ejected from his stomach. He almost at once exclaimed, after this, "I feel as if I were going to sink right away; am I dying?" We assured him that he was only faint; and, having placed him back on his pillow, administered a little stimulus, which soon restored the circulation.

After this he desired that his friends, who had left him with the physicians and the attendants that he might, if possible, again sleep, should come to him one by one for the last words of leave-taking that he wished to say to each; and, one by one, all went successively to receive from him words of affection and consolation, uttered with his accustomed equanimity and with singular appropriateness to each case. This being done, he addressed himself, with all the strength of his great faculties, to the effort of obtaining a clear perception of the moment when he should be entering the confines of another world. He seemed to have an intense desire for a consciousness of the act of dying. "From this time," says Dr. Warren, "he fell into a kind of doze, arousing occasionally in a state of great exertion, demanding something to relieve him, saying, 'give me *life*, give me *life*'—evidently feeling as if he must fall into a state in which he should not realize the passage from life to death. He also asked me, once or twice, 'am I alive, or am I dead?' and proposed other questions to the same effect." On one of these occasions, Dr. Jeffries repeated to him the text of Scripture—"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me." "Yes," he said, "thy rod—thy staff—but the *fact*, the *fact* I want;" for he was not certain whether the words that had been repeated to him were intended as an intimation that he was already in the dark valley. On another occasion, he asked whether it were likely that the vomiting, from which he had suffered, would return before death; and when told that it was improbable, he asked, "Then *what* shall you do?" On being told that he would be supported by stimulants, and made as easy as possible by opiates, he inquired if the stimulant should not be given *then?* He was answered that it would not be given immediately, and he replied, "*When* you give it to me I shall know that I may drop off at once." Satisfied that he would thus have a final warning of the approach of death, he said, "I will then put myself in a position to obtain a little repose;" and the repose came.

DEATH.

The whole household were now again in the room, calmly awaiting the moment when he would be released from pain. All were quiet and composed, save poor old Monica. She, in the ignorance and affection of her nature, for some time moved about incessantly in much agitation, going frequently to the bedside, looking at her master, holding up her hands, muttering bits of prayers to herself, and taking little notice of the people about her. Once or twice, however, she addressed herself to Dr. Warren and demanded, "Isn't he going to die?" or, "Why don't he die?" or "You don't think he'll live to morning?" apparently laboring under the idea that the doctor had an agency in prolonging his sufferings. It was past midnight, when, awakening from one of the slumbers that he had at intervals, he seemed not to know whether he had not already passed from his earthly existence. He made a strong effort to ascertain what the consciousness that he could still perceive actually was, and then uttered those well-known words, "I still live!" as if he had satisfied himself of the fact that he was striving to know. They were his last coherent utterance. A good deal later, he said something in which the word "poetry" was distinctly heard. His son immediately repeated to him one of the stanzas of Gray's "Elegy." He heard it, and smiled. After this respiration became more difficult, and at length it went on with perceptible intervals. All was now hushed within the chamber; and to us who stood, waiting, there were but three sounds in Nature: the sighing of the autumn wind in the trees, the slow ticking of the clock in the hall below, and the deep breathing of our dying friend. Moments that seemed hours flowed on. Still the measured beat of time fell painfully distinct upon our ears; still the gentle moaning of the wind mingled with the only sound that arose within the room; for there were no sobs of women, no movements of men. So grand, and yet so calm and simple, had been his approach to the moment when we *must* know that he was with us no more, that he had lifted us into a composure, which, but for his great example, we could not have felt. At twenty-three minutes before 3 o'clock his breathing ceased; the features settled into a superb repose; and Dr. Jeffries, who still held the pulse, after waiting for a few seconds, gently laid down the arm, and, amid a breathless silence, pronounced the single word "Dead." The eyes were then closed, the remains were removed from the position in which death came, and all, but those who had been appointed to wait and watch, slowly and mournfully walked away. Thus there passed out of this world the great soul of Daniel Webster; devoutly thankful for the good he had been permitted to do, conscious to the last hour of life in all his rich affections and splendid faculties, fully believing that he was entering another state of existence, and humbly trusting that his aims on earth had been to do the will of Him to whom he felt that all created intelligence and all human power are to render up their account. Dr. Johnson is reported to have said, that "he believed hardly any man died without affectation." Mr. Webster is known to have said:—"One may live as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate; but he must die as a man. The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality; to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his creator. Here it is that fame and renown cannot assist us; that all external things must fail to aid us; and even friends' affection and human love and devotedness cannot aid us." In the death of Mr. Webster, it may be justly said that his own pure individuality was as distinct and complete as it was in any passage or moment of his life. He was no actor at any time. He had as little vanity as was ever seen in the nature of a great man. His greatness was without pomp, his elevation was without any tendency to display. As he had lived, so he died; leaving behind him just such testimony to the religious truths which he accepted as he had always borne through life to all other truth on which he felt it to be a duty to make known his opinions; leaving it in the most simple form, to be permanently recorded for those who might come to stand at his grave. Few distinguished men have ever died of whose last days and hours we have a circumstantial account, who died with mental faculties so entirely untouched by decay or change of any kind. It seemed plain to those who saw and heard Mr. Webster, that death could have no power over that essence, whatever it may be, that constitutes the soul of man. We seemed to see it proved before us, that death is but the dissolution of the tie that has bound the immortal spirit to the perishable flesh.

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Grand Square and Upright Pianos,
With their newly patented RESONATOR, by which the original volume of sound can always be retained, the same as in a Violin.
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PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, and Nose, Sore Legs, and Sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 3 S. ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market streets.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
January 10, 1870.

Sealed Proposals will be received until 3 P. M. on the 1st day of MARCH, 1870, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require during a period of four years, commencing 1st of July, 1870, viz.:—

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 4¾ inches, of white paper.

No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches, of white, buff, canary, or cream-colored paper, or in such proportion of either as may be required.

No. 3. Full letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3¼ by 5½ inches, of the same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 4. Full letter size, 3¼ by 5½ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 5. Extra letter size (ungummed on flap, for circulars), 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6¼ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 7. Official size, 3¾ by 8¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

No. 8. Extra official size, 4½ by 9¾ inches, of same colors as No. 2, and under a like condition as to the proportion of each.

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS,

6½ by 9¾ inches, of buff or manilla paper.

All the above envelopes and wrappers to be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, and to bear such printing on the face, and to be made in the most thorough manner, of paper of approved quality, manufactured specially for the purpose, with such water marks or other devices to prevent imitation as the Postmaster-General may direct.

The envelopes to be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on not less than half an inch in width the entire length. The wrappers to be gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, each to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the letter or extra letter size, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and sealed, or securely fastened in strong manilla paper, so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

The envelopes and wrappers must be furnished and delivered with all reasonable despatch, complete in all respects, ready for use, and in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster-General, and the cost of delivering as well as all expense of packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing, to be paid by the contractor.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in such manner as to ensure security against loss by fire or theft. The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster-General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps, or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Specimens of the stamped envelopes and wrappers now in use may be seen at any of the principal post offices, but these specimens are not to be regarded as the style and quality fixed by the department as a standard for the new contract; bidders are therefore invited to submit samples of other and different qualities and styles, including the paper proposed as well as the manufactured envelopes, wrappers, and boxes, and make their bids accordingly.

The contract will be awarded to the bidder whose proposal, although it be not the lowest, is considered most advantageous to the Department, taking into account the prices, quality of the samples, workmanship, and the sufficiency and ability of the bidder to manufacture and deliver the envelopes and wrappers in accordance with the terms of this advertisement; and no proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a sufficient and satisfactory guarantee. The Postmaster-General also reserves the right to reject any and all bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Government require it.

Before closing a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare new dies, and submit impressions thereof. THE USE OF THE PRESENT DIES MAY OR MAY NOT BE CONTINUED.

Bonds, with approved and sufficient sureties, in the sum of $200,000, will be required for the faithful performance of the contract, as required by the seventeenth section of the act of Congress, approved the 26th of August, 1842, and payments under said contract will be made quarterly, after proper adjustment of accounts.

The Postmaster-General reserves to himself the right to annul the contract whenever the same, or any part thereof, is offered for sale for the purpose of speculation; and under no circumstances will a transfer of the contract be allowed or sanctioned to any party who shall be, in the opinion of the Postmaster-General, less able to fulfill the conditions thereof than the original contractor. The right is also reserved to annul the contract for a failure to perform faithfully any of its stipulations.

The number of envelopes of different sizes, and of wrappers issued to Postmasters during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1869, was as follows, viz.:—

No. 1. Note size—1,114,000.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size; (not heretofore used).
No. 3. Full letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—4,150,000.
No. 4. Full letter size—67,867,500.
No. 5. Extra letter size, (ungummed, for circulars)—343,500.
No. 6. Extra letter size—4,204,500.
No. 7. Official size—604,650.
No. 8. Extra official size—1700.
Wrappers—3,595,250.

Bids should be securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C.

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.
1 11 eodtM1

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH STREET BRIDGE COMMISSION, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

Sealed Proposals for erecting a bridge over the river Schuylkill at South street will be received at the office of the Commission, in the Department of Surveys, No. 224 S. FIFTH Street, until 12 o'clock M. of the FIRST DAY OF MARCH, 1870, for the construction of a wrought-iron drawbridge, with Murphy's modification of the Pratt truss. To have cast-iron piers in river, and stone abutments, with approaches of retaining walls; arches of brick, and iron I girders, as described in the specification. The entire length of structure to be 2419 feet, the truss spans to be 185 feet each, with pivot draw, giving an opening of 77 feet on each side.

The proposal to be for an aggregate bid, to be accompanied by a bond with two approved sureties to an amount of $50,000. Fifteen per cent. to be retained as the work proceeds, until the same, inclusive of the $50,000 noted in bond, shall amount to fifteen per cent. of the contract price, after which the current estimates will be paid in full.

Plans may be seen and specifications obtained at the office of the Commission on and after the 29th instant.

MOSES A. DROPSIE,
President of the Commission.
1 25tuf6t

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE
CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER
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PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woolen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf
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JOHN E. COPE.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received for the following work and materials required in the execution of the WALNUT Street portion of the PUBLIC BUILDINGS, to wit:—

For all the excavations, including the trenches for the foundations. The price to be stated per cubic yard, which is to cover all digging, hauling away the surplus earth, and cutting down and removing whatever trees may come in the way of the excavations, without extra measurement or allowance.

For taking down the terrace wall, cleaning the bricks, and piling them up adjacent to the buildings, taking down the iron railings, the gate piers, the coping of the wall and the steps, and depositing them on the grounds, and removing all the rubbish occasioned by the same. The price for this portion of the work to be stated *in gross.*

For concreting the entire foundation of the buildings with small broken stone, and cement, mortar, and grout, in conformity with the specifications. The depth of the concrete to be *three* feet, and the lateral dimensions to conform to the plans. The price to be stated per cubic foot, and to include all materials and labor.

For furnishing and delivering large-size building stone, the price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, measured in the walls. Also, for select building stone, averaging 3 by 5 feet, and from 12 to 18 inches thick; the price for the same to be stated per cubic foot, delivered on the ground.

For building all the cellar walls, and the outside walls of the basement story, as high as the level line of the pavement, according to the plans and specifications. The price to be stated per perch of 22 cubic feet, laid in the walls, without extra measurement, and to include all labor and all materials except stone.

The contract or contracts will be awarded to the best and the lowest bidder or bidders, who will be required to give approved security for the faithful performance of the same.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Architect, Mr. JOHN McARTHUR, JR., No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

The proposals to be sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Public Buildings," and addressed to JAMES V. WATSON, Chairman of the Committee on Contracts, and to be left at the office of the Commissioners of Public Buildings, in the new Court House, SIXTH Street, below Chesnut, on the 14th day of February next ensuing, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock A. M., at which time the bids will be opened, in the presence of such bidders as may wish to attend.

By order of the Committee on Contracts.
1 19 wfm 11t H. C. PUGH, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF MEDICINES, INSTRUMENTS AND CONDEMNED HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale, in this city, at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1870, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property which has been in use, embracing surgical and dental instruments, bedding and clothing, iron bedsteads, stoves, chairs, tables, fire hose, cooking utensils, drums, old band instruments, wooden and leather buckets, medicine and mess chests, tin cups, desks, brooms, scales and weights, delf plates, books, clocks, coffee boilers, iron bars and inch water pipe, etc., etc. Also, a considerable quantity and variety of medicines, in fair order; hospital stores, beef extract, etc., etc. Also, two covered wagons, new and in superior order.

Terms cash. A deposit at time of sale will be required. All goods purchased must be removed within four (4) days, after which date no responsibility for them will be assumed at this office.

Catalogues ready by the 1st of March.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army. 2 7 6t

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception of their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 16 3m

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 25

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
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CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 105 S. FIFTH STREET
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencice.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Check Receipts, etc.

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On $25 and upwards..........2 per
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No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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EASTON & McMAHON,
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

Tenants of St. Denis.

In the completion of the difficult and delicate task of restoring the royal church of St. Denis will lie M. Viollet-Leduc's chief claim to consideration as an able and clever architect. The undertaking was one demanding the greatest possible care, judgment and labor, and M. Viollet-Leduc has brought all these to bear, with a result that leaves nothing to be desired. It was not merely a question of replacing displaced tombs, raising fallen columns, and mending statues, but the notions of former governments had evidently been very vague and indistinct on the subject of "restoration," and those notions had all tended to spoil St. Denis rather than to improve it, so that it has been now necessary to destroy much before the work of restoration could be begun. Yet it was this disfigured church that was the glory of the sight-seers of the reigns of Louis the Eighteenth, Charles the Tenth, and Louis Philippe! The lightness and elevation of its dome were vaunted by our fathers, yet its flooring had been raised more than a yard above the ground, to avoid damp; its windows had given place to mediæval portraits of kings and abbes, whose likeness to the originals was very doubtful; and its tombs had been removed into a dark, damp crypt, exposed to the indiscretion of visitors. There were columns, statues, and busts—some among them of persons who had never been buried at St. Denis—all unchronologically and incorrectly arranged. The St, Denis of to-day presents a very indifferent appearance, even in its unfinished state.

The royal mausoleum stands before us, brilliant in renewed beauty and freshness, and carries us back at once to the days of its past glory. With this difference, however, that it is now less a mausoleum than a museum. M. Georges d'Heilly, in a very interesting account lately published in Paris of the extraction of the royal coffins from St. Denis in 1793, says:—"Death no longer surrounds us when visiting St. Denis. The tombs which once sheltered the bodies of our kings are empty, many of them re-made, the ashes of Dagobert and Henry the Second thrown to the winds, and their bones burnt in quick-lime. The fault, therefore, of this admirable restoration is that the royal church is no longer a church, nor a necropolis. It is simply a museum which we visit, as we visit the Louvre, and the difference between the old tombs, painted windows, and chapels of the past, and those of the present, which are the work of M. Viellet-Leduc, is the difference which exists between an admirably executed copy and an utterly lost original.

"On the 31st of July, 1793, at a sitting of the convention, Barrere, in the name of the Comite du Salut Public, read a paper in which he proposed that the anniversary of the 10th of August—the day on which the throne had been levelled—should be celebrated by the destruction of the royal tombs of St. Denis, the sumptuousness of which, he argued, was vanity tending to the flattery and glory of monarchy. The convention unanimously gave assent to the proposition, and the work of destruction commenced on the 6th and finished on the 8th of August, to the end that on the 10th it might be publicly announced that the great and just act had been accomplished, and that it only now remained to open the coffins and disperse the remains of the royal tyrants, which would be effected as soon as circumstances permitted. Accordingly, in the following October commenced the opening of the coffins—the first being that of the great Turenne. The shape of his body was well preserved, and his features were very little altered. He appeared like a dried mummy of a light shade of bistre. A large opening was then made in the vault in which lay the Bourbon princes and princesses, and the coffin of Henri the Fourth was discovered. His body was perfectly preserved and his face recognisable. At the moment of opening, an enthusiastic soldier threw himself before the corpse, and, after a long and silent worship, drew his sword and cut off a lock of his beard, which he held to his own lip, crying in loud tones:—'And I also am a French soldier! And I am hence forth sure of conquering the enemies of France and marching to victory.'

"On the same day, 14th of October, the other members of the House of Bourbon, to the number of forty-seven, were taken out of their coffins. The body of Louis the Thirteenth was whole, and surprisingly well preserved; he was recognisable by his moustache, called a la royale, which remained intact. The body of Louis the Fourteenth was black as ink, and the skin shiny. The coffin of Louis the Fifteenth was opened at the entrance to the pit, which had been dug ready for the reception of the royal remains in the court-yard of the church where formerly stood the beautiful chapel of the Valois. This chapel was destroyed in 1719, being unsafe; but some of its finest remains, consisting of arched columns, etc., are to be seen at the present day in the Parc Monceaux. The body of the royal lover of the Du Barry was entire, and well bandaged: the skin white, the nose violet; some portions of the trunk, red. It floated in water formed by the dissolving of the sea salt in which it had lain. The bodies of the other princes and princesses were in a state of liquid putrefaction, and gave forth a black and thick vapor, the odor of which burnt vinegar and gunpowder hardly dissipated. The intestines of the illustrious dead were placed in leaden vessels attached to the iron trestles that supported the coffins, which were also of lead. The whole was despatched to the melter's, after the contents had been emptied into the pit.

"In the vault of Charles the Fifth several members of his family had been buried. In his coffin, besides some dried bones, were a crown and sceptre of gold and a hand of Justice beautifully carved in silver. In the coffin of Jeanne de Bourbon, his wife, were the remains of a crown, a gold ring, a spindle in gilt wood half eaten away, and some pointed shoes covered with gold and silver embroidery. Part of a crown and a gilt sceptre were also found in the coffins of Charles the Seventh and his wife Marie d'Anjou. The tomb of Henri the Second held nine coffins, containing the bones and decomposed remains of the princes and princesses of his line. Louis the Tenth had no coffin. His body had been simply placed in a stone hollowed into the form of a trough, and lined with plates of lead. Bones, and part of a sceptre and brass crown, were found in it much rusted. Charles le Chauve had been placed in a similar receptacle, as had also Philippe-Auguste. In the coffin of the latter nothing but dust was found. The body of Louis the Eighth was enveloped in a leather sack, beside which was part of a wooden sceptre, a diadem of gold tissue, and a satin cap. Philippe le Bel was in a stone coffin—an entire skeleton; a gold ring was on one of his fingers, and beside him lay a diadem of gold tissue, and a brass gilt sceptre. A statue of Dagobert stood in front of his tomb, and this the workmen were obliged to break, in order to get at the coffin. In the tomb was a wooden coffer two feet long, containing the bones of Dagobert and of Nantilde, his wife. These remains were wrapped in some silken stuff, and separated one from the other by a plank, dividing the coffer in two. The head of the queen was missing; that of the king was complete, even to the teeth, The skeleton of Duguesclin—buried by favor at St. Denis—was found intact in a lead coffin, the head perfect, and the bones wonderfully white. The vault of Francois the First contained six coffins. All the bodies were in a state of liquid putrefaction, and a sort of black water issued from the coffins during their carriage to the pit. The body of Francois himself was of extraordinary stature and build. In the coffin of Philippe le Long was his complete skeleton, clothed in royal robes. On his head was a gold crown, enriched by precious stones; his mantle was decorated with gold and silver. After the completion of the ghastly work at St. Denis, the coffin of Madame Louise, daughter of Louis the Fifteenth, was fetched from the Carmelite convent of which she was superior. Her body was in the dress of a Carmelite nun, and in a state of putrefaction. It was taken to the Cemetery of Valois, and thrown with the rest into the fosse commune. On the 12th of October a grand ceremony and procession took place, in order to transport the gold and treasure found at St. Denis, with becoming dignity, to the Convention Nationale."

In this way revolution scattered the treasured dust of kings!—*All the Year Round.*

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n..10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	6·50 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express	9·45 P. M.
Accommodation	12·11 A. M.
Pacific Express	12·00 night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·30 A. M.
Erie Mail	6·30 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·20 A. M., 3·40 and	6·25 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	9·40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·55 P. M.
Erie Express	12·55 P. M.
Southern Express	7·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	7·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	4·25 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·50 P. M.

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, JR., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·30 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·30 A. M. and 4·15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2·30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 5·40 A. M., 9·25 A. M., and 2·25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2·25 P. M. train will leave at 4·30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
1 1 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.

ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFE STORE
NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and BrassWork constantly on hand.

All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3·00

At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 4·30, 6, 7, and 11·30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11·30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10·45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 A. M., 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 2·30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8·30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9·30 and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9·30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6·45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·30 A. M., 6·45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2·15, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2·15 and 6·30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3½, 4·05, 4·35, 5, 5¼, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9·20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6·55, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 10·50, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3·50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 4·05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9·20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3½, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 6·25, 7, 7¾, 8·50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, 8, and 9½ P. M.

The 7¾ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05, 10·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 6·55, 7½, 8·10, 9·20, and 11½ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8·30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7½ A. M., 4½ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¼ A. M., 4½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8·00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7·30 and 10·45 A. M., and 11·30 P. M.

For Abington at 1·15, 5·20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2·15, 4·40, and 8·25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·30 and 7·05 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9·25, 10·35 A. M., and 3·10 P. M.

From Abington at 2·35, 6·45, and 9·20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

1 1 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS. FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8·15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3·15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3·30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5·30 P. M., Woodbury, Glassboro, and Clayton accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street.

Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8·15 A. M.

Leave Cape May, 1·10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

September 16, 1869 9 20

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL. 1 29

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT

Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M. and Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9·30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5·40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7·30 A. M., 12·30 and 4·00 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8·05 A.M. and 12·45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7·00 and 11·00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·45 and 10·05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5·35 A. M., and 12·20 noon, passing Reading at 7·20 A. M., and 2·00 P. M., arriving at New York 12·05 noon, and 6·35 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·30 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 1·40 and 4·50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8·55 A. M. and 3·20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7·30 A. M. and 3·40 P. M., from Brookside at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·15 A. M. and 5·05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 7·15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11·00 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·40 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4·40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10† General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	9·35 P. M.
" " Williamsport	7·40 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	8·20 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	11·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·00 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	7·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport	6·00 P. M.
" arrives at Lock Haven	7·20 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	8·40 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·25 P. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·20 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4·00 P. M.
" " Williamsport	3·30 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	12·45 P. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport	9·45 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	6·50 P. M.
BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport	12·25 A. M.
" " Harrisburg	5·20 A. M.
" arrives at Philadelphia	9·25 A. M.

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

NEW YORK.

RUNNING REGULARLY EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT NOON, would call attention of shippers to this

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Great Reduction of Rates.

On opening of Spring Navigation the steamers of this line will run DAILY, at 5 cents per 100 lbs., 2 cents per foot, or ½ cent per gallon, ship's option.

JOHN F. OHL,
No. 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. etc. 2 28§

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 8, at 11 A. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Feb. 12, 1 P. M.
City of Baltimore, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 8 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
City of Paris, Saturday, Feb. 26, at 1 P. M.

And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	43

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices,
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine),

TO BREST OR HAVRE,

First Cabin..............$140 | Second Cabin..............$85

TO PARIS,

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin..............$145 | Second Cabin..............$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
12† No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN..............EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON..............EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK..............EVERY SATURDAY

Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.

From Bremen to New York:—

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.

An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.

Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen at the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at the lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk 6 1§

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship

PROMETHEUS,
Captain GRAY,

will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,

On THURSDAY, February 17, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York steamships and the North-eastern Railroad train:—

PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.

J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAYS.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, Gager.
MARIPOSA, Kemble.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile, and Galveston at through rates. Cabin passage, $50.

For passage (first and second class) or freight apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
14 No. 86 WEST Street.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.—ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., sailing regularly EVERY THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORO CASTLE, Captain R. Adam.
COLUMBIA, Captain E. Van Sice.
EAGLE, Captain M. R. Greene.

For freight or passage apply to

S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
14 No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA Delaware and Raritan Canal, SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 9§ No. 132 South Wharves.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon-cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty to seventy-six inches, with Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
103 CHURCH Street (City Stores).

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.

SUPERIOR WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OFFICE FURNITURE, HAIR MATTRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, STOVES, CARPETS, ETC.

On Thursday Morning,

February 10, at 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, a large assortment of superior household furniture, comprising walnut parlor furniture; library and dining-room furniture; three elegant walnut chamber suits; French plate mirrors; mahogany piano; superior walnut wardrobes; sideboards; extension, centre, and bouquet tables; lounges; hat stands; etageres; arm-chairs; fine hair mattresses; feather beds, bolsters and pillows; china and glassware; superior office furniture; gas-consuming and cooking stoves; large assortment of wooden ware, carpets, etc.

Also, 3 handsome walnut parlor suits, covered with green plush and reps.

Also, pair solitaire diamond ear-rings. 2 8 2t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

A CHOICE COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

On Thursday and Friday Mornings and Evenings,

Feb. 10 and 11, at 11 and 7½ o'clock each day, will be sold, at the auction rooms, No. 529 Chesnut street, without reserve or limitation, a large and choice collection of Oil Paintings. Many of the pictures are by artists of acknowledged merit, among whom may be named E. G. Coates, J. M. Culverhouse, Paul Ritter, George G. Hartwick, Professor Jacobs, Somers, and others of equal celebrity. The subjects are varied and desirable, including landscapes, marine views, fruit, cattle, game, views from nature, etc. The public is respectfully invited to examine the collection, which will be on exhibition three days previous to sale, when descriptive catalogues will be ready. 2 5 6t

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

OPENING SPRING SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

On Thursday morning,

Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

ALSO,

By order of Sheriff, for cash, the stock, office furniture, etc., of a jobbing notion house; and, at our action rooms, the fixtures in the second story of store No. 3 Strawberry street. 2 4 5t

ALSO,

250 packages domestic goods, blankets, army goods, balmorals, cassimeres, shirts and drawers, hemp carpets, etc.

2000 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs.
600 dozen woven and stitched linen shirt-fronts.
800 pounds Caldwell's standard machine thread.
25 cases Irish shirting linen.
20 cases Barnsley ducks, drills, crash, etc.
Full lines woollens, Italian cloth, drap d'ete, etc.

Also, dress goods, shawls, clothing, travelling shirts, hoop skirts, notions, etc. 2 5 4t

IMPORTANT SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

On Friday Morning,

Feb. 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, rugs, etc. 2 5 5t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING-BAGS, ETC.,

On Tuesday Morning,

Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 9 5t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.

ELEGANT WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS OF FURNITURE, Fine Carpets, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Rosewood Piano-fortes, Beds and Mattresses, Library Suits and Bookcases, Fire-proof Chest, Sewing Machines, Silver Plated Ware, China, Glass, etc.

On Friday Morning,

At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior household furniture from families declining housekeeping. 2 9 2t

T. A. McCLELLAND, AUCTIONEER,

No. 1219 CHESNUT STREET.

Personal attention given to sales of Household Furniture at dwellings.

Public sales of Furniture at the Auction Rooms, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, every Monday and Thursday.

For particulars see *Public Ledger.* [1 13

N. B.—A superior class of Furniture at private sale.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 MARKET Street.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.

On Monday Morning.

Feb. 14, at 10 o'clock, including a large line of Ladies', Misses', and Children's city-made goods, to which we invite the attention of the Trade. 2 9 4t

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS
CASH AUCTION HOUSE, [11 24 §
No. 230 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street.
Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY AND AUCTION COMMISSION SALESROOMS.
B. SCOTT, Jr., Auctioneer,
No. 1117 CHESNUT Street, (Girard Row).

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
No. 240 MARKET Street.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

DAVIS' CELEBRATED HAMS,

JUST RECEIVED.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 2 8§

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal Iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf dock-room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also, Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 30§

GIRARD TUBE WORKS.
JOHN H. MURPHY & BROS.
Manufacturers of Wrought Iron Pipe, Etc.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD and FILBERT Streets.
OFFICE, [41
No. 42 North FIFTH Street.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMSON,
11 27 wfm 6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BAR MEETING.

Resolutions of Respect to the Late George M. Wharton.

A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia Bar was held in the Nisi Prius Court room, at 10 o'clock this morning, to take action upon the death of George M. Wharton.

The Hon. James Thompson, Chief Justice, was called to the chair.

Mr. Edward Shippen and Henry E. Busch were chosen Secretaries.

The President, on taking the chair, spoke as follows:—

Our brother whose death we mourn has succumbed to that great law of nature so strikingly illustrated in the Holy Scriptures:—"It is appointed unto all men once to die." My acquaintance with the deceased, I may say, is but of late formation, simply because my field of labor was elsewhere. I can date back my personal knowledge of the deceased only about a dozen years. When I first came here I formed the friendship of the deceased, and felt, as all others felt, that it was an honor to know and associate with such men. Mr. Wharton's character was stainless and spotless of all moral charges; it is so now, and will for ever remain so. My knowledge of Mr. Wharton was mainly as a lawyer. He appeared often in the Supreme Court. His kind, placid, and benevolent countenance, his universal courteous demeanor, riveted the attention of all, and caused all to listen to his arguments with a sense of knowledge-gaining. His clarity of diction, grace of elocution, purity of logic, added to his earnestness, and the full faith and confidence in the truth of what he said, gave his arguments great power. As a lawyer in this community Mr. Wharton stood without a superior (and that is no disparagement), and with but few equals. Alas! that such a man should die before his day of usefulness was entirely over.

Hon. Peter McCall next addressed the meeting, and spoke as follows:—

As a friend of the deceased, and in behalf of my brethren of the Bar, I thank you for the high and just encomiums you have passed on the character of the lamented deceased, much of which I myself had intended to dwell on. Mr. Wharton was not one who had been long removed from among his professional brethren, but was known by all, admired by all, and loved by all, and it is hard to realize that he has passed away. It seems as though we could almost see him stand before us now in this room, the theatre of his many trials and the scene of so many of his triumphs, and we can almost hear his clear voice stating his propositions in his calm, quiet tone. The deceased was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, and the Alumni of that institution pointed to him with becoming pride. By his own industry and efforts he attained the highest position at the Bar that was attainable, and built up a large, lucrative, and general practice, dealing in all cases, and having, to my knowledge, no specialty. The deceased possessed many excellent traits as a lawyer, amongst them that of being able not only to detect the strong and weak points of his own case, but also that of his opponent's. The deceased was a sincere Christian, a firm and devoted believer in the truths of Christianity. In the Church of which he was a member he was looked up to with a deference and respect which but few enjoyed, and in the annual conventions of the Church his counsels will be greatly missed.

On the conclusion of these remarks, Mr. McCall offered the following:—

Resolved, That we deplore the loss which the Bar has sustained by the decease of our late honored associate, George M. Wharton. His long and successful professional career reflected lustre on the Bar, of which he was an acknowledged leader. His reputation as a lawyer was built upon the solid foundation of thorough knowledge, ability, and moral worth. He brought to the practice of the profession a clear, well-balanced, and cultivated mind, a cool and discriminating judgment, learning various, extensive, and accurate, industry that never tired, and a devotion to the cause of his client tempered by due fidelity to the court. Prudent and sagacious in counsel, he was not less distinguished by the clearness, cogency, and persuasive power of his forensic efforts. Amenity and good temper ever characterized his deportment, and his professional excellence was crowned by an elevated tone of morals and unblemished personal character, which secured to him the confidence alike of the Bench, the Bar, and the public.

Resolved, That the loss of such a man is deeply felt by the profession, and not only by the profession, but by the community at large, who benefited by the example of adherence to principle, devotion to duty, and spotless integrity which his daily walk through life exhibited, displaying the virtues and the graces that adorn the character of a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That the Bar deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in their bereavement, and that a committee of —— be appointed to communicate to them the proceedings of this meeting, and to tender to them the respectful condolence of the Bar.

Addresses followed from William M. Meredith, Esq., David Paul Brown, Esq., Charles Ingersoll, Esq., Hon. John Cadwallader, George W. Biddle, Esq., Hon. William A. Porter, Hon. William Strong, Hon. P. Frazer Smith, of West Chester, and T. Bradford Dwight, Esq.

The resolutions offered by Mr. McCall were then unanimously adopted, and the President appointed as a committee of five to carry out their provisions Messrs. Peter McCall, William M. Meredith, William A. Porter, William Strong, and W. H. Drayton.

The meeting on motion then adjourned.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—The ex-President of the Board of School Controllers spoke forty-nine times, inside of two hours, yesterday afternoon, and apologized for not speaking on the fiftieth subject.

—The School Controllers ask for Northeast Penn Square for a site for a new normal school. One of the board philosophically adds that it would have the effect of settling the public buildings question.

—Again do livery-stable men look jubilant. The feathery flakes dispensed from the bedding establishment of Æolus raised their spirits and caused their hearts to beat in consonance with their bells.

—Beautiful snow may sound very well in poetry, but for us we prefer the beautiful bricks in preference to beautiful bruises and highly-colored abrasions.

—St. Valentine, were he alive, or allowed to revisit former scenes, would doubtless feel highly complimented by the many artistic devices produced by his friends.

—Politics are queer things. We know of some ten or twelve individuals who resigned their positions on the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill; they would now regain them.

—An uptown pedagogue yesterday called upon his scholars, as a lesson in elocution, to speedily repeat the weather changes, as follows:—It rains, it hails, it blows, it snows. Try it, reader.

A MORE CORRECT STATEMENT CONCERNING MAYOR FOX'S POLICE.—We published yesterday a statement of some very peculiar conduct of Mayor Fox's minions in relation to Mr. Robinson, whose house on Fitzwater street was entered by burglars, the burglars, after being secured, being allowed to escape through the connivance of the officers. We wish to-day to make a slight correction in the account, or more properly, give some additional facts. It seems that when Mr. Robinson appealed to the Lieutenant he was not promised a hearing, but was told by that officer to "shut up, or I will have you arrested." Other classical expressions of the same import were also used. Mr. Robinson appealed to Chief Mulholland, who now has the facts in his possession, probably holding them under advisement for speedy action. This speedy action will in all probability commence to act when the burglar is out of the reach of the law, or, to speak more pointedly, in his silent tomb.

FINE ARTS.—Unusual interest was manifested by those present at the exhibition of oil paintings at the galleries of Martin Brothers, Chesnut street, opposite Independence Hall, yesterday and this morning. A visit will be found pleasant and enjoyable. The collection, numbering 170 pictures, will be disposed of at auction, commencing to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock.

We have not space to give such a detailed description of the pictures as they deserve, but recommend attendance at the exhibition this evening. Those desiring to possess the gems will of course attend the sale. The sale will be continued on Friday morning and evening, when we are assured that all remaining must be closed out.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next lecturer will be Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., who will discourse to-morrow evening, at the Academy of Music, on "The Roll of Honor."

Mr. Chapin is universally considered one of the most eloquent divines in the country, and as a lecturer he stands at the head of the list of "stars." We can promise those who listen to his call of "The Roll of Honor" to-morrow evening that both in matter and manner the discourse will be one to be remembered.

SEVERELY INJURED.—Charles Thompson Jones, member of Select Council, slipped on the ice at Fifth and Chesnut streets yesterday afternoon, and sustained severe injuries.

THE WILL OF THE LATE HON. HORACE BINNEY, JR.—The following is a copy of the will of this gentleman, whose decease has been so greatly lamented in this community:—

In the name of God, Amen.

I, Horace Binney, Junior, of the city of Philadelphia, do make, publish, and declare this my last will and testament.

Imprimis. I order and direct that all my just debts and funeral expenses be fully paid as soon as may be done after my decease.

Item 1. I give and bequeath to my dear wife, Eliza Frances, for her own use absolutely, all my household and kitchen furniture of every description, whether useful or ornamental; also, all household stores, books, (excepting my law books,) plate, pictures, prints, clothing, jewelry, watch, personal ornaments, and all my private papers, other than evidences of property.

Item 2. I give and devise to my said dear wife, for the term of her natural life, my house 227 South Sixth street, in the city of Philadelphia, she paying the taxes thereon and keeping the same in repair.

Item 3. All the rest, residue, and remainder of my property, real, personal, and mixed, I give, devise, and bequeath as follows, to wit:—One equal third part thereof to my said dear wife, Eliza Frances, her heirs, executors, and administrators, in absolute property, and the other two-third parts thereof to my children who shall be living at my death, and the issue of such as shall be then dead, their heirs, executors, and administrators in absolute property, equally, but the issue of any deceased child to take only the share their parent if living would have taken.

Item 4. I authorize and empower my executors to sell and dispose of any portion of my real estate, and convey the same to purchasers, free from all liability to see to the application of the purchase money.

Item 5. Should my said wife at any time desire it, I authorize to sell my house, No. 227 South Sixth street, and with the proceeds thereof to purchase any other house and premises which my said wife may select for her residence; the purchasers of the said house, No. 227 South Sixth street, not to be liable to see to the application of the purchase money, and the new purchase to be considered as a substitute for the original devise, and to be held by my said wife for the term of her natural life, she paying taxes and making repairs as aforesaid, my said dear wife always to be at liberty to lease the houses designed for her residence, should she desire to do so, and to receive the rent therefor instead of personally occupying the same.

(Signed) HORACE BINNEY, Jr.

ELIZA FRANCES BINNEY, } Executors.
HON. H. BINNEY,
28th July, 1861.

CODICIL.—Should any of my children die under age, and without leaving issue living at the death of such child, the share of such child so dying shall go to my surviving children, except my son Horace and their issue, equally in absolute property, such issue to take only the share their parent if living would have taken. HORACE BINNEY, JR.

November 23, 1864.
Same Executors.

SECOND CODICIL—I revoke and annul the third item of my will (containing the devise of the residue of estate), and instead thereof I devise and bequeath as follows:—

I give and bequeath to my eldest son, Horace, a legacy or sum of $500.

All the rest, residue, and remainder of my estate, real and personal, I give, devise, and bequeath as follows, to wit:—One equal third part thereof to my said dear wife, her heirs, executors, and administrators, in absolute property, and the other two-thirds thereof to and among such of my six younger children as shall be living at my death, and the issue of such of the said six younger children as shall be then dead, their heirs, executors, and administrators, in absolute property equally; but the issue of any deceased child to take only the share their parent if living would have taken.

HORACE BINNEY, JR.

WM. JOHNSON BINNEY, } Executors.
JOHN BINNEY,
11th of November, 1868.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At a special meeting of the Commercial Exchange this morning Nathan Brooke, Esq., President, announced in a feeling manner the death of Robert Ervien, Esq., an old member of the association. Mr. Thomas Allman submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

"In the midst of life we are in death." These words were forcibly impressed upon our minds when hearing this morning of the sudden death of our late fellow-member, Robert Ervien, late of the firm of Rowland & Ervien; therefore

Resolved, That whilst we bow with humble submission to the will of God, knowing "that He doeth all things well," we cannot refrain from expressing our profound sorrow at the sudden removal from our midst of one to whom we were all endeared by the warm ties of social friendship and business integrity.

Resolved, That in the death of Robert Ervien this association and community has lost one of her sterling citizens, an enterprising manufacturer and merchant, and an honest man.

Resolved, That we tender to the bereaved widow and children of our late fellow member our warmest sympathy and condolence, and commend them for consolation to Him who has promised to be a "husband to the widow" and a "father to the fatherless."

Resolved, That a committee of five members be appointed to make arrangements to attend the funeral, and that a copy of the foregoing, signed by the officers of the association, be presented to the family.

The following committee was appointed:—Messrs. Thomas Allman, Alexander J. Derbyshire, E. G. Cattell, S. J. Christian, and Samuel Hartranft.

THANKS TO THE POLICE FORCE.—Mayor Fox received the following communication this morning:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7, 1870.—Daniel M. Fox, Esq., Mayor of Philadelphia:—I am requested to thank your Honor, on behalf of the merchants of Eighth street, between Market and Arch streets, for the promptitude with which the police, through your direction, have rid our street of the annoyances we complained of to you in the early part of January. We desire to thank the members of the force through your Honor, and to express a hope that we may not have occasion to annoy you with any more complaints during your official term.

Very respectfully,
M. A. JONES, Chairman of Committee.

In the early part of January the merchants of Eighth street, between Market and Arch, met and appointed a committee who waited upon the Mayor and complained of the number of professional beggars and venders of shoe-lacers, oranges, and lemons who occupied the sidewalks, and annoyed passers-by their entreaties to purchase of them. The Mayor notified the Lieutenant of the Sixth district to break up the nuisance complained of, which was effectually done, as will be seen from the above letter of thanks.

COMMENDABLE ACTION OF A FIRE COMPANY.—This morning the Mayor received the following communication:—

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1870—Hon. D. M. Fox—Sir:—At a stated meeting of the Northern Liberty Fire Company, No. 1, held on Tuesday evening, 1st inst., the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That any member or members of this company engaging in a fight or disturbance (individually or collectively, equipped or unequipped) with any other company, in going to or returning from a fire, or an alarm of fire, the act itself expels said member or members at once; and it shall be the duty of the members of the company to arrest them or have them arrested, under a penalty of five dollars, and the President shall announce the fact at the next stated meeting of the company.

Resolved, That any member having the carriage or engine taken out for an alarm, coming from any box cut off by this company, shall be declared expelled by the President at the next stated meeting; and,

Resolved, That the above resolutions be transmitted to his Honor the Mayor of the city.

JOHN D. RUOFF, President.
Attest—SAMUEL B. SAVIN, Secretary.

ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST Mr. B. Scott, Jr., closed out the largest number of lots that have ever yet been put up at any art sale in the United States. The total number in the catalogue amounted to 1350, which is only exceeded by the immense collection of the late Mr. Thompson, now being sold in New York. At the last evening's sale more than one-third of the catalogue was put up, but Mr. Scott managed to bring the sale to a satisfactory conclusion by 11 o'clock, and was still apparently able to continue for three or four hours longer if necessary.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY AND MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—Robert Coskaden went into Riddle's tavern, at Sixteenth and South streets, last evening, and behaved in a very disorderly manner. He assaulted the proprietor, and then amused himself by breaking a large looking-glass. Defendant was arrested, and after a hearing before Alderman Dallas was held in $1000 bail to answer.

THE MEMBERS of the Commercial Exchange Association, in accordance with their ancient custom, last evening serenaded Nathan Brooke, Esq., the President elect, at his residence on Spring Garden street, near Eighteenth. The Liberty Cornet Band discoursed most excellent music, and the addresses on the occasion were of the most felicitous character.

BEAT HIS WIFE.—Charles Fischer was arrested at Master and Hutchinson streets yesterday afternoon for beating his wife. He had a hearing before Alderman Hood, and was held in $300 bail to answer.

ACCIDENT TO A POLICEMAN.—Policeman Barr, of the Sixth district, while going to the station-house with the relief squad this morning, slipped on the ice and fractured a leg in two places.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Banc—Judges Reed, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.—Chief Justice Thompson at Nisi Prius.

THE SCHOEPPE CASE.

CONTINUATION OF THE ARGUMENT THIS MORNING.

The Schoeppe case was continued in the Supreme Court this morning, Mr. Miller continuing for the prisoner. Judge Read, before the argument was recommenced, remarked to the counsel that they had been heard at great length yesterday on what did not concern this court. The counsel must confine their remarks to points included in the record. Mr. Miller then continued as follows:—

We had a right to presume that this hypothetical case to go to the jury should contain all the facts which were contained in the evidence, at least all the facts of importance. We had no right to manufacture evidence for the jury by putting additional facts in a hypothetical case, as the other side has done. The Court, referring to a special medical case, said, during the hearing, that if the action of one poison may be modified by the presence of another, may it not be that the symptoms produced by prussic acid alone may be produced by the mixed poisons of prussic acid and morphia? Dr. Harmon, in giving his testimony, said he never heard of a case where a person had been poisoned by this compound. He thought only that the presence of the one would retard the action of the other, and prolong the sufferings of the patient. He said that he thought so from his own reasoning, and was willing to testify to the fact. This same scientific expert, when asked what antidote he would have given for this combination of poisons, replied that he "would have administered iron, to turn it into prussian blue, and then I would have stirred her up with electricity." Yet this man is called a scientific expert, and his testimony is allowed as coming from such a person. Though he has no knowledge of science, from his own confession, either from books or experience, yet his testimony is allowed by the court, and it is submitted to the jury. Here, where the verdict involves human life, it is allowed, but otherwise it would not be, if the case involved ten cents. The court, in giving the above suggestion relating to possible symptoms of the action of mixed poison, undertook to argue the case in favor of the Commonwealth, an unheard-of innovation, especially where human life depends on the result. A paper purporting to be the will of Miss Stennecke was produced. The witness of this will has not been produced, by either the prosecution or the defense, so that there was no evidence before the court that this was a genuine will. By so doing they in fact say to the jury—If you, from your own passions and opinions, consider this a genuine will, you may so consider it; but if you do not so consider it, it need not be allowed.

We ask if the moral evidence has not something to do with the scientific facts? We ask this court to decide on the moral and scientific evidence, not scientific evidence alone, especially where it is of such a low degree of excellence. We had to battle against different ways of prosecution. As soon as we understood that we were assailed in one way and were prepared for it, we were told that that was not the scientific theory of the court. The scientific evidence rests on the evidence of a man who states that he has no experience in that particular direction. His opinion should therefore be of no weight. But the court says that a skilled physician is a competent person to express an opinion on the action of combined poison. But this is not what we said. The doctor is not a skilled physician. He himself says that he is not in that particular. Any one of us could have given as good an opinion. When the Court takes the theory that the life of Miss Stennecke was prolonged by the effects of the counter-poison, morphia, on the action of the prussic acid, keeping Miss Stennecke alive for twenty-four hours, we had a right to ask, as we did, that this evidence, to be submitted to the jury, should be supported by proof. But the Court did not answer us in this. They passed it over as if it was unworthy of a reply. The check of Miss Stennecke for $50, which was presented at the Carlisle Bank on the day after her death, was alleged to have been a forgery, so as to have a motive for the murder. The question arises whether this check has any relation to the cause; also, whether it showed a motive for the murder. If it was a forgery what motive did it prove? This is a distinct, substantive offense, not connected with the murder. They say it was a forgery, because it was dated before her death. Of course it would be dated at a time prior to her death. They allege the same thing in reference to the will. If the will was a forgery he was expecting to get the whole estate, then why should he forge a check for $50? This would suppose that Dr. Schoeppe had stultified himself. It is saying that he would prefer a trial for murder to that for forgery. But there was another motive for the allowance of this supposition. It was to poison the minds of the jury by leading them to suppose that a man who could be guilty of one lesser crime would most likely be guilty of the other and greater one.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. C. E. Maglaughlin, District Attorney from Carlisle, opened for the Commonwealth as follows:—

The opposition attacks the chemical testimony mainly. The chemist was a known authority. He had been experienced with chemistry for years, and was a professor of chemistry in the Maryland Institute. He used nearly all the tests known to chemists for prussic acid. He used the odor, the iron, and the sulpur tests. They say that he could not have had a true test because he used sulphuric acid, and they say that he could with this acid have obtained traces of prussic acid from the natural saliva which was in the stomach. To get these traces the saliva would have to have been present in such quantities that its presence could not possibly have been overlooked and noted by the experimenter. They say that she could have died from Bright's disease. The symptoms of this disease are light thin blood and cold. We proved that the body was warm and that the blood was thick and dark red. There was not only this one opinion of a medical man. Four physicians testified that they found traces of both morphia and prussic acid.

These physicians gave their unanimous opinion that this woman did not die from natural causes, but from the combined effects of morphia and prussic acid. The opposing counsel charge us with not having used all the symptoms in the hypothetical case. On the testimony of the Philadelphia College of Physicians and other authorities which they include in their printed book, mention is made of the strongest symptom of the administration of prussic acid which we have used in the hypothetical case, and which they do not even notice. They say that death may have been produced by apoplexy. But apoplexy may be proven after death. There were no signs of apoplexy on the examination but the slight softening of the brain. If she had died from this cause there would certainly have been a clot of blood on the brain. If there is any doubt of the scientific testimony, the jury must be allowed to take all the facts of the case into consideration to prove the *corpus delicti*. If this were not so, we would have a protection for poisoners. Here we have the case of a man who knows all the properties of the drugs which he handled, and knew exactly the minimum amount of poison which would leave the least traces. Our testimony proves that Schœppe had purchased poison on a certain day. On the next day, about 10 o'clock, he was alone with Miss Stennecke in her room. About 12 o'clock he was again alone with her. Miss Stennicke called for the chambermaid to bring her a spoon. Dr. Schoeppe receives the spoon and does not allow the chambermaid to enter the room. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon she was seized with a violent fit of vomiting. On that night the eclipse of the moon took place. If Dr. Schoeppe had been the scientific man they say he was, he would have been employed with this phenomenon, unless he had something of more importance to attend to. At that time he was again alone with Miss Stenneke in her room, and at about twenty minutes after eight o'clock he was seen running down the hotel stairs. On the next day, when he was told that Miss Stennecke was taken sick, he goes around the room smelling the bottles and saying, "I wonder if she could have taken anything." His conduct before, and also after the death and funeral, was very peculiar, as may be seen from the evidence. It has been said that we attempted to prove the will a forgery. We tried to protect the jury from the supposition that it was a false will. The motive was much stronger if the will was genuine. The Judge distinctly charged the jury that there was no evidence to prove the will a forgery.

Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster, continuing for the Commonwealth, said:—

It has been charged that the medical testimony is faulty, from the fact that the examination did not include the silver test, and that the distillate was of no value, from the fact of sulphuric acid being used. It would seem from the opinions of judges that both of these faults could be laid aside. The other side, in speaking of the qualifications of the investigator, in fact say, "Exclude this man from testimony on prussic acid, but embrace him on everything else. He is a fool on that subject, but on nothing else." The authorities which I have quoted in full and copied, and which will be presented to your Honors, contain medical testimony in support of our argument. One says that prussic acid is contained in such small quantities in saliva, that the quantity present in the stomach of Miss Stennecke would give no trace on testing. Dr. Conrad made the post-mortem examination. He is a gentleman of the highest medical authority. He dissected the body of this unfortunate woman almost from head to toe, and he testifies that he found no natural cause of death. The testimony of the chambermaid, if read by an unprejudiced mind, gives a strong impression of a person dying from narcotic poison. The testimony of Dr. Conrad gives the appearance of a man hunting through the body for some cause on which he could hang any plea of death from another cause. First he says it may have been from the kidneys, or if not that, it may have been apoplexy, or if not apoplexy, a softening of the brain. When Dr. Schoeppe is told of the illness of Miss Stennecke he prescribes no remedy. There is no one to prove that he wrote a prescription, no apothecary who made it up, no messenger who carried it. When it entered his mind that Miss Stennecke had received poison, why did he not immediately prescribe an antidote? He rushes to the bottles, and himself suggests that she has taken poison. After examining the bottles he said that he wanted his stethoscope. If he wanted this for a scientific purpose he must have supposed that the disease was in the lungs or heart, for that is an instrument to observe the action of those organs only. There were no symptoms of any such complaint, and no traces of such on the post-mortem. When told after the burial that he had better have the body exhumed and examined for the protection of his own practice, he uses a remarkable expression. He says:—"The medicine which she may have taken will have been absorbed long before this." It is well known that those who kill by poison in the present day do not use the old-fashioned arsenic, but other poisons which will absorb quickly and leave no traces.

He purchased at one time one ounce of prussic acid, and four days previous to Miss Stennecke's death he returned it, saying it was not good, and purchased another ounce. What could he want with such a quantity of the acid? Apothecaries who make up twelve hundred prescriptions a year only use about two ounces in that time. A dose for medicinal purposes is not more than two drops of the acid to one hundred drops of water, and only a small quantity of this mixture is given at any one time, so deadly is the poison. If a line or word in the record shows that this man has not had a fair trial I join hands with the opposite side in asking that a new trial be granted, but if not, as an instrument of the law, we most earnestly ask that you affirm the judgment.

S. Hebron, Jr., concluding for the prisoner, said that they had no fear of the case, if they could have a hearing in the case before a jury in the proper way. We say in this case that the court below overloaded us. They gave us two questions, and submitted them to the jury, where the court itself should have decided between them for the jury. We have strong medical authority to show that the presence of a small amount of saliva in the stomach would have given the slight trace of prussic acid which was found. The post mortem amounts to nothing by the positive evidence of two reliable physicians. And it was made privately and paid for privately in Baltimore. It is not carping on our part to say that the judge should not have allowed the evidence of the doctor who himself said that he knew nothing about the action of prussic acid as a poison. It had been said that we will find all fairness in the proceedings of the court. There is only one statement in the recital of which the prisoner could take any advantage, and this one clause is contradicted in the next sentences. In this case every witness who gave an opinion was treated as an expert. Even Mrs. Parker, who did not attempt to claim that character, was treated as an expert. She is the only person who testifies that the symptoms were those of morphia. The medical expert said that the symptoms were unknown to him.

A late French chemical authority, who is known as the highest authority on the subject of poisons, says that the presence of morphia can always be discovered after death. One case is cited where it was discovered after the body had been buried for fourteen months, and after putrefaction had long set in. Miss Comfort, the chambermaid, said, in her testimony, that the body was slightly wet with perspiration. They contended that this was a sign of the presence of morphia. The judge, in charging the jury used the very words that "the clothing was wet with perspiration," whereas the testimony only shows that the body was moist.

In leaving to the jury the question whether life was lengthened out by the action of one poison upon another, a point is given them which no man can decide without experiment. We were entitled to a clear answer to all the points which we gave the court, but the answers were not to the point. They drew aside the attention of the jury on minor and side issues. The facts of the case are not to be heard here. This is not a motion for a new trial; it is a request for the charging of errors of the lower court. If this new hearing is not granted the man's life is lost. But if even a technical error is in the proceedings of the case, we ask this Court to take advantage of it. We never tried to raise an outside interference, as has been charged.

At the conclusion of the argument the Court adjourned.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

In the case of the young sailor, Charles Smith, who was tried for the murder of Peter Verheller, alleged to have been committed on the night of October 25th last, the witnesses called by the Commonwealth failed to support their case, some being unable to identify the deceased as the person with whom the prisoner had a slight difficulty in McCluskey's tavern—others swearing that the deceased was very drunk and disorderly—and still others that the stains seen upon Smith were not blood, as alleged. Under these circumstances, the District Attorney did not feel that he could conscientiously press for a conviction, and therefore submitted the case under the charge of the court. A verdict of not guilty was rendered. The case of the other prisoner, William Cox, being exactly similar to that of Smith, it was submitted without evidence, and a verdict of not guilty was returned. The young men were returned to prison, whence they will be taken back their vessel, the Tallapoosa.

Owing to a mistake in the direction of subpœnas issued yesterday, there was no business before the Court to-day, except the case of a young man who indicted for assault and battery in striking another for using abusive language to his father.

F. A. Bregy, Jr., representing the prisoner, explained to his Honor the provocation that led to the blow, and that the young man had always borne an excellent character, so that the Court imposed a mere nominal sentence, which effected his immediate release.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.

Joseph Shuman vs. Michael Cahill. An action to recover upon three checks. The defense denied the genuineness of the signatures of two of them and pleaded payment of the third. On trial.

Nisi Prius—Chief Justice Thompson.

John Penn Brock vs. The Phœnix Iron Company. An action to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract to mine a certain annual quantity of ore and to pay a specified rental therefrom. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

The usual Wednesday bankruptcy business engaged the court to-day.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.
HAVE REMOVED FROM
No. 629 CHESNUT Street
TO
No. 807 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes
(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

CUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET-KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, Etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at
P. MADEIRA'S,
120 No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

LEDDY'S,
NINTH AND SANSOM STREETS.
The undersigned takes pleasure in informing his numerous friends, and the public generally, that he is once more to be found at his old establishment, and trusts a continuance of their former patronage. The past character of the house will be a sufficient guarantee for the future.
1 12 wfmlm JAMES M. LEDDY.

THIRD EDITION

PARIS.

The New Reign of Terror—Continued Rioting and Disorder—Erection of Additional Barricades—The Revolution Spreading.

WASHINGTON.

Increase of Revenue Assessments—A Change in the Income Tax Proposed—Military Order.

FROM EUROPE.

Fresh Disorders in Paris.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

PARIS, Feb. 9—3 A. M.—Disorders broke out again at Belleville and in the Rue du Faubourg du Temple at midnight. Several additional barricades have been erected in narrow streets. Troops are still in the neighborhood of the scene, but up to this hour have not fired on the rioters.

The police are active and there are rumors of killed and wounded in the Boulevard Montmartre, running from the Rue Montmartre to Rue Richelieu, the police having made several charges on the position of the rioters there. This point is fully a mile and a half distant from the scene of the disturbances yesterday.

Many additional arrest have been made. Gustave Flourens, the leader of the disturbances, is still at large, though the authorities are making every effort to arrest him.

Ship News.

SOUTHAMPTON, Feb 9.—The steamship Weser, from New York, arrived last evening.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 9—2·30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝. American securities quiet. Stocks quiet. Erie, 20; Illinois Central, 108.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—1 P. M.—Cotton a shade firmer and the sales are now estimated at 12,000 bales. Bacon, 57s.; Lard, 71s.

PARIS, Feb. 9—A. M.—The Bourse opened dull; Rentes, 73f. 30c., and closed dull, 73f. 22c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 9.—Bonds opened firm and unchanged.

ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—Petroleum opened flat at 58f. 62½c.

HAVRE, Feb. 9.—The Cotton market opened quiet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

One Hundred per Cent. Increase in Revenue Assessments.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—Supervisor Marr reports that the assessments for the District of Kansas during January, 1890, show an increase of 100 per cent. over the same month of 1869.

Damaging to Kerosene.

A general order promulgated from the War Department provides that hereafter no volatile oils will be issued or used for illuminating purposes at military posts, and all varieties of coal oils will be regarded as volatile. In general, lard oil will be supplied for issues of oil authorized for necessary illumination of military posts.

The Income Tax.

At a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee to-day a proposition was submitted to amend the Internal Revenue law so as to make the income tax three per cent. hereafter, instead of five, and to exempt two thousand dollars. It was laid over for future consideration.

Objection to Judge Strong.

There is a good deal of opposition developing in the Senate to the confirmation of Strong and Bradly as Associate-Justices of the Supreme Court. Republicans say that Strong's record is too uncertain, and that he is too conservative. Southern Senators oppose Bradley because they want a man from their own section.

Line and Staff.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, at a meeting last night, agreed to report in favor of the positive rank for staff officers of the navy, instead of relative or assimilated rank.

Indian Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs has agreed to report favorably on a resolution of the House for the creation of a joint committee of the two houses on Indian Affairs. The resolution passed the House last spring, but has not been acted on by the Senate.

The Georgia Question.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb 9.—The Senate Committee on the Judiciary to-day heard fifteen Georgians, who are here as delegates. The conservatives took the ground that the present Legislature is illegally constituted, owing to the admission of minority candidates, and argued in favor of a reorganization of that body. Governor Bullock and others, on the Republican side, spoke briefly in opposition.

Senators Carpenter, Edmunds, and Conkling remembered that at a former hearing Governor Bullock said the expulsion of negroes and the seating of minority candidates in their stead was sheer usurpation.

The committee will on Saturday give Governor Bullock an opportunity to explain his apparently contradictory position.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate was directed to inquire into the facts as to the reorganization of the Georgia Legislature.

The Funding Bill.

The funding bill has been made the special order for Tuesday next in the Senate.

Neutrality of the United States.

During the morning hour in the Senate to-day, Mr. Morton made a speech upon the neutral relations of the United States.

The Covode Election Case.

Covode's case is up this morning, and Democrats are hammering away at him. They asked for additional time and it was granted. The vote will probably be taken at 3 o'clock. It is said that General Foster, Covode's contestant, is on his way here, and the Democrats are talking against time, to allow him a chance to get here and make a speech.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST SESSION—SECOND TERM.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Resolutions were offered and agreed to, as follows:—

By Mr. Pomeroy, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate any information he may have touching the action of any of the departments relating to a claim of the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to receive lands and bonds of the United States in aid of the construction of their road; also, any recommendations he may see fit to make in the premises.

By Mr. Ferry, directing the Attorney-General to transmit information relative to the claim of the Postmaster in Augusta, Georgia, for salary, and any opinion given by him on the subject. Also, whether he had been informed that said Postmaster was disqualified by participation in the Rebellion from holding such office.

By Mr. Ferry, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the Legislature of Georgia has been reorganized in accordance with the provisions of the act passed at the present session to promote the reconstruction of that State, and whether there have been any violations of said act.

Mr. Morton proceeded to address the Senate upon the bill making it a misdemeanor to fit out or equip ships of war, or to sell or furnish arms or munitions of war with the intent that they shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or State to commit hostilities against the people of the province, district, or colony who are in a state of armed insurrection against such foreign prince or State, and providing for the forfeiture of such ship or vessel.

Mr. Morton took strong grounds in favor of the prompt acknowledgment of the belligerency of the Cuban patriots; believing that their form of government and the duration of the war waged in that island justified the interposition of the United States for the relief of Cuba.

House.

Mr. Buffington presented the resolutions of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts for the abolition of the duties on foreign coal.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Foster-Covode contested election case from Pennsylvania.

Mr. Randall continued his argument in support of the claim of Mr. Foster.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Hon. John Covode Wins the Congressional Seat and is Sworn In.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—3·15 P. M.—The House by a strict party vote has awarded the seat to Hon. John Covode, from the Twenty-first Pennsylvania district, and Mr. Covode has been sworn in. The vote was 123 for Covode and 50 for Foster.

The Fenian Resolutions.

The Fenian resolutions will come up as soon as Covode's case is finished. Fernando Wood has the floor, and will make a bitter attack upon the administration for allowing American citizens to be incarcerated in British prisons. Every member of the Foreign Affairs Committee will speak on the resolutions. The only member voting against them was Willard, of Vermont.

The Naval Appropriation Bill.

The Appropriation Committee has gone to work on the Naval Appropriation bill. They will cut it down several millions from estimates, as they have done all other departments.

FROM THE STATE.

Bold Attempt at Bank Robbery—Arrest of the Burglars.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 9.—On Monday night a desperate attempt was made to rob the banking house of S. V. Rockafellow & Co., of this place. They had almost succeeded in drilling through the vault door when they evidently became alarmed and abandoned the job, leaving a choice lot of tools, handcuffs, gags, gunpowder, etc.

Four men suspected of being the burglars were traced to Lehighton and arrested yesterday, not, however, until they had threatened to shoot the officers. All were well armed. Two of them attempted to swim the river, but gave it up, and all are now in jail in this city.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 9.—Mr. Henszey introduced a bill that in all hearings, investigations, and preliminary examinations before a Judge, Mayor, or Justice of the Peace, in which any persons are charged with commission of crime, the persons so charged shall, if they desire or request, be represented by their counsel, who shall have right to cross-examine witnesses produced against the accused, and have personal inspection of all writings; and every person who shall be taken into custody for the alleged commission of crime shall, within three hours, have a hearing before a Justice of the Peace or other person authorized residing nearest the place where the accused parties shall be confined. If such Justice of the Peace cannot be found, the next Justice of the Peace shall have the whole hearing, provided this section shall not apply to arrests made between 10 P. M. and 7 A. M.

House.

The following bills were reported:—

House bill authorizing lessors to make complaint in landlord and tenant cases before one Alderman instead of two. Negatively.

House bill providing that parties who submit their cases to arbitration shall be held to have waived the right of trial by jury. Negatively.

House bill prohibiting interested persons from testifying in cases where the opposing party is dead. Negatively.

Senate bill authorizing husband and wife to testify in divorce cases. Affirmatively.

House bill to prevent gambling and lotteries. A lengthy bill, one of the main points of which is that any parties losing money by either of the above practices, may recover the amount with interest by proceedings within six years. Affirmatively.

The House bill providing that mechanics, journeymen, tradesmen, and laborers forming associations under the general act of 1869 shall not be liable to arrest, fine, or imprisonment by reason of such membership negatively.

The House bill authorizing the City Sewerage and Fertilization Company to make contracts to clean the streets of Philadelphia affirmatively.

The Senate bill authorizing the Wharton M. E. Church to remove their dead affirmatively.

The Senate bill vacating Long Lane, between Carpenter and Christian streets.

The House bill vacating Stanley lane in Twenty-eighth ward from Ridge avenue to Twenty-ninth street.

The Senate bill extending the jurisdiction of aldermen to $300 suits was reported negatively.

The House bill authorizing the dedication of Diamond street, from Broad to Thirty-third, for public use on conditions that no railroad nor tracks shall ever be laid thereon, affirmatively.

The House bill releasing a certain escheated estate to the Gloria Dei Church, affirmatively.

The House bill incorporating the West Chester and Phœnixville Railroad.

The House bill incorporating the Girard Mercantile Company, the Mineua Library Company, the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, affirmatively.

The Senate bill authorizing the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway Company to extend a branch on Locust street. Affirmatively, by Mr. Cloud.

The House bills incorporating the Board of Officers of "Ours."

Authorizing the Ridge Avenue Railway to lease their road.

Consolidating the townships of Byberry and Moreland into one district for poor purposes.

The House bill increasing the number of Aldermen of Philadelphia was referred to a committee of the Philadelphia members, on motion of Mr. Bunn.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Darlington, appropriating $5000 for the Eastern experimental farm in Chester county.

Mr. Leonard, requiring all prothonotaries and clerks of courts to keep a docket on which they shall enter all costs of officers, witness and attorney fees, which docket shall always be open for inspection.

Mr. Johnson, incorporating the Rittenhouse College. Also incorporating the Nautical College. Also authorizing aldermen to demand all costs before giving a transcript of appeal.

Mr. Adaire, authorizing the Auditor-General to examine the claim of M. C. Campbell for one thousand and eight dollars for damages sustained from troops in 1862. Also incorporating the Delaware Stone and Land Company. Also divorcing John Cahill.

Mr. Comly, incorporating the Frankford and Holmesburg Passenger Railway Steam Road, from the toll-gate at Holmesburg to Frankford.

Mr. Davis, exempting the Northern Home for Friendless Children from the collateral inheritance tax on certain bequests.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Effects of the Storm.

CONCORD, Feb. 9.—There is a foot of snow reported at Lancaster. There is about eight inches here and is drifting. The thermometer is at 26.

Ship News.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Arrived—Steamer Siberia, from Liverpool.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Cotton dull and nominal at 24¾c. Flour fairly active, and market slightly favors buyers; Howard Street superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·12½@6; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·75; do. extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $5·50@6·25; Western superfine, $4·62½@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·25@6·75. Wheat dull; Pennsylvania red, $1·22. Corn dull; white, 95@98c.; yellow, 92c. Oats, 53@57c. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork weak at $27·50@28. Bacon quiet; rib sides, 15¾@16c.; clear do., 16¼@16½c.; shoulders, 12¾@13c.; hams, 19@20c. Lard dull at 16½c. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 98c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—Cotton dull; sales 300 bales middling uplands at 25¼c. Flour—State and Western dull, in buyers' favor; Southern dull. Wheat dull, but without decided change; No. 1 spring, $1·22½, delivered; winter red Western, $1·24@1·27. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed Western, 89c.; new yellow Southern and Jersey, 98@99c. Oats a shade firmer. Beef quiet. Pork firmer at $25·75@26. Lard quiet; steam rendered, in tierces, 15@15¾c. Whisky quiet at 98½c.

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HEIRS AT LAW OF OLIVER JOHNSTON or JOHNSON, late of New York, wanted. He had a brother Arthur and a sister Eliza, wife of James Scott, residing in Philadelphia. Apply to J. TOWNSHEND, lawyer, No. 129 FULTON Street, N. Y. 2 7 3t

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